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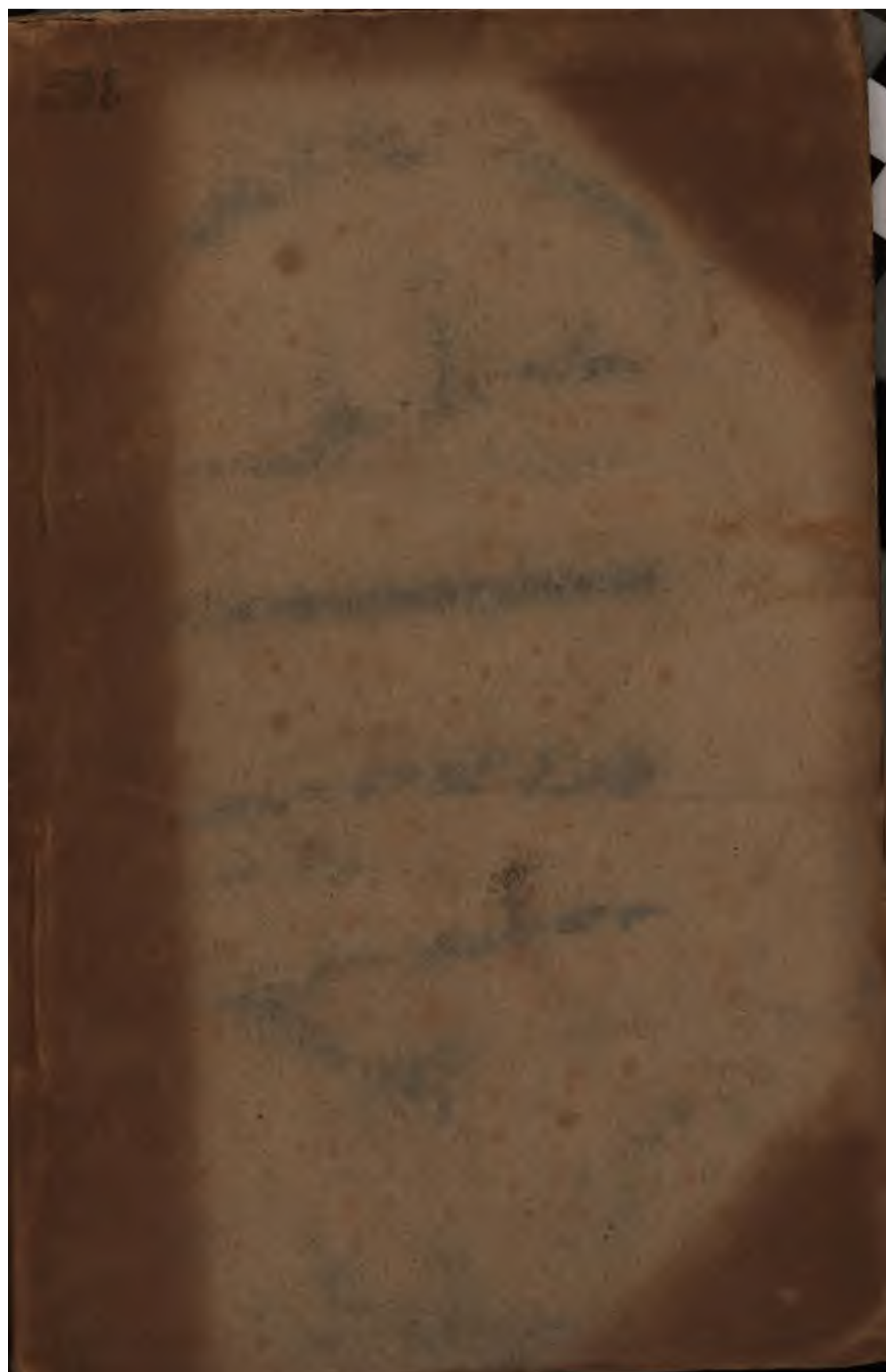
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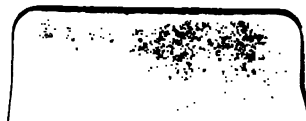




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# DEFENCE

OF

JOHN ST. JOHN LONG, ESQ.

M.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., &c &c. &c.

IN THE CASES OF

THE LATE MISS CATHERINE CASHIN,

AND

MRS. COLIN CAMPBELL LLOYD;

FOUNDED UPON

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.



To which is added,

A SHORT REVIEW

OF

MR. LONG'S PRESS ENEMIES.

BY

A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE, AND  
MEMBER OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

" Proprium est stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum.

CICERO.

" In other men we faults can spy,  
" And blame the mote that dims their eye,  
" Each little speck and blemish find;  
" To our own stronger errors blind."

GAY.

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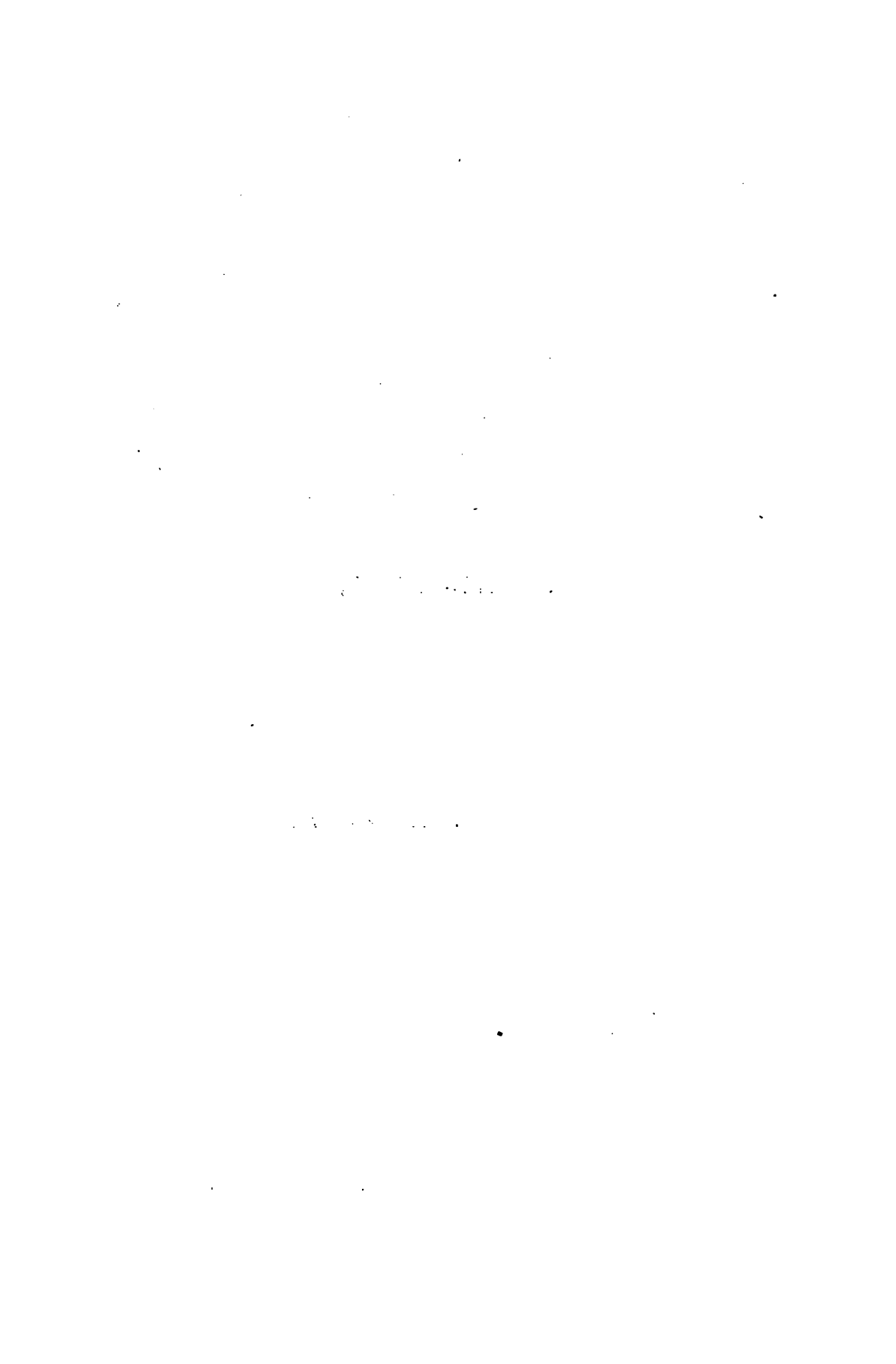
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**LONDON**  
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**Lincoln's-Inn Fields.**

TO  
THE TWELVE  
INDEPENDENT JURYMEN,  
WHO ACQUITTED  
MR. ST. JOHN LONG,  
IN THE CASE OF THE LATE  
MRS. COLIN CAMPBELL LLOYD,  
THIS PAMPHLET  
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
BY  
THE AUTHOR.





## DEDICATION.

---

GENTLEMEN :

IN dedicating this pamphlet to twelve persons, whose liberal and independent principles have induced them to consider well the *important point* of which they were chosen the final determiners, *viz.*, as to the culpability of Mr. St. John Long, regarding the lamented and unfortunate death of Mrs. Lloyd ; I cannot help expressing myself as the sincere friend of a grossly-persecuted individual personally laid under the greatest possible obligations, while the most unqualified terms of admiration are inadequate to convey my opinion of your unbiassed and noble conduct.

I need not impress upon your minds, Gentlemen, that you were watched on the momentous occasion to which I allude with the scrutinizing eye of the public at large, while a learned

and *powerful fraternity* looked to you for the protection of what they consider their exclusive and chartered privileges.

You must well remember that Mr. Long, in his defensive address, explained that he had discovered an antidote for consumption as well as other fatal disorders, for which a mode of cure has not yet been found by the regular practitioners; had the court allowed particulars to have been entered into, you would, I am convinced, have felt satisfied, from the most respectable evidence, of the integrity of his assertion.

Gentlemen, I feel persuaded, the day will come, when Mr. Long will be venerated as the "benefactor of the human race;" then also will a grateful community remember your noble conduct, in having rescued from the jaws of persecution this amiable and unoffending individual. I say unoffending, since I trust I shall clearly prove to you that Mr. Long is in no wise to blame for the demise of those lamented and unfortunate ladies whose deaths have been attributed to him.

I have expressed myself, I am aware, in strong terms, as to my own feelings regarding your acquittal of Mr. Long ; but I am certain you will not be surprised at such expression when I explain, that to his skill and kindness (under Providence) I consider a respected relative owes his life, whilst I have every reason to believe that the continuance of his present state of health depends in great measure upon Mr. Long's freedom.

Envy and malice placed Mr. Long at the criminal bar of his country, not for *killing* but for *CURING* his patients ! This was the extent of the crime, for which his enemies *endeavoured* to bring him to condign punishment, but failed through your unprejudiced conduct.

Gentlemen, I beg to subscribe myself, with every feeling of respect,

Your obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.

*March 1831.*





## INTRODUCTION.

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Justice has *at last* been awarded to Mr. St. John Long. A liberal and independant jury have given him an unqualified acquittal of a crime with which he has long been stigmatized, but of which he is entirely innocent. It is perhaps presumptuous in me to attempt a vindication of this gentleman after the very able defence set up by his own counsel, whose names will descend to posterity as belonging to four of the brightest stars that ever blazed in a judicial court. But from the impossibility that exists of the community at large being acquainted with all the points of a trial, owing to the contracted limits of the newspapers, I shall endeavour, and I trust not unsuccessfully, to place before the public in their true colours, both cases of manslaughter with which he has been charged.

The gentleman whose cause I would wish to advocate I have had the pleasure now of knowing some time, and in the course of our acquaintance I have perceived in him so many emanations of talent, and such frequent instances of generosity and kindness of heart towards his fellow-creatures in general, that, having already been the humble means of checking many of the unworthy shafts which have been hurled at him by the hand of envy, calumny, and prejudice, I am en-

couraged to strengthen, if possible, the hold which Mr. Long has now gained upon public credence, and which he so richly deserves.

My first interview with Mr. Long originated from a particular acquaintance recommending his attendance upon a relation for an inflammatory and most distressing complaint. He had received the advice of several eminent practitioners, some of whom were personal friends, who, although their skill afforded a temporary palliation to this most distressing malady, yet they did not succeed in removing the *primary* cause, as the disease returned with renewed virulence every winter. In fact, the evil, instead of retrograding, evidently increased; and I believe it was at last apparent to all his acquaintance, that unless some speedy relief had been given, it must have terminated fatally. At this crisis my relative happily applied to Mr. Long; and as it is not my intention here to enter into a detailed account of the merits of his cure, I shall only add, that his family will ever feel grateful to Mr. Long for restoring him to his friends and official duties.

My *intimacy* with Mr. Long commenced in my having heard that gentleman had formerly exercised his abilities as an *historical painter*, as also that he was the particular friend of the great Sir Thomas Lawrence. Having some taste for the arts, I therefore felt a strong desire to view his productions; and having been permitted to inspect the admirable specimens which surround his rooms, mostly painted by himself, I was highly gratified with them. I shortly after expressed a wish to witness his new and successful mode of treating diseases, which he very kindly



complied with : and hence I am enabled to speak with more confidence on the present occasion than I otherwise could have done.

It is my intention, in this defence of Mr. Long, after treating upon the cases of Miss Cashin and Mrs. Lloyd, to review in part, the articles which have been set forth against him by the press, in order to show that nothing which has yet transpired ought to shake the confidence of his *patients*; while I shall endeavour to remove any remnants of an unfavourable description which may still exist in the public mind, arising out of the unfortunate death of two ladies, who, I understand, were deservedly respected for their numerous amiable qualities.

I would also wish to assure all those under whose eye my observations may happen to fall, that in taking up the subject as I have done, my object is to elicit truth from the evidence given *against* Mr. L., and by no means to attack the learned body of regular practitioners at large. On the contrary, it has been my happiness to have known several who are the greatest ornaments of their profession and society. Nevertheless, in all professions there are those who, like rotten branches on a verdant tree, unless removed by the skilful pruner, will greatly deteriorate from the beauty of the whole, and ultimately affect the trunk and root itself. I do not wish, in this appeal to the public, to detract from the personal attainments of any one, but shall merely endeavour to point out a few inconsistencies in the evidence of several medical gentlemen, who attended on both inquests as well as subsequent trials of Mr. Long; and I shall then leave it to the good sense of the public in general to judge

**SUBSTANCE**  
**OF THE**  
**CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER PREFERRED**  
**AGAINST**  
**JOHN ST. JOHN LONG, Esq.**

---

THE cases I am about to defend, although, I fear, very inefficiently, are two which have excited popular attention, perhaps, more than any that have been before the public for many years.

Mr. St. John Long, an *eminent and successful practitioner*, although not of the *Chartered Schools*, has been arraigned before the criminal bar of his country in two separate trials, for the manslaughter of Miss Catherine Cashin in one case, and of Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd in the other. The indictments charged him with *feloniously committing assaults* upon the persons of the above-named ladies, whereby he caused and procured with a certain liquid, secretly prepared by himself, upon the back of Miss Catherine Cashin, a wound of the length of eight inches, of the breadth of four inches, and of the depth of two inches; and upon the breast of Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd one of sixteen inches in length, nine in breadth, two in depth: of which they became mortally sick and diseased, and languished until they died.

The indictment in Mrs. Lloyd's case also charged him with administering to the deceased a certain noxious vapour to inhale, which caused an erosion of the tongue, mouth, and fauces. This part, however, was dropped.



# OBSERVATIONS

UPON

## THE EVIDENCE

DELIVERED

*Before W. STIRLING, Esquire, the Coroner for Middlesex, touching the unfortunate Death of Miss CATHERINE CASHIN; and a few corresponding Remarks upon the subsequent Trial of Mr. ST. JOHN LONG.*

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As it is my intention to take *extracts* from the evidence, and make some observations thereon, and not to give the whole preamble of nonsense which was advanced at that extraordinary investigation, I shall introduce the witnesses in their turn as they were called before the Coroner, occasionally alluding to any remarks which transpired, which clashed with the deposition of the witness I may be more immediately treating of.

From the evidence of Mrs. RODDIS, with whom the young lady lodged, together with her mother and sister, it appeared, that Mr. Long was by no means neglectful of his patient: on the contrary, was in frequent attendance.\* The principal fact which was alleged against him, and which is a disgrace to

\* It appeared in Mrs. R.'s statement, that Mr. Long called four times between six o'clock on the Saturday evening, and twelve o'clock on the subsequent Monday night, i. e. an average of once every thirteen hours and a half.

those who support it, is, that he said "that he would give a hundred guineas if he could produce a similar sore upon the person of some of his patients." Now really this, to every unprejudiced mind, must appear to be the mode, or something of a similar tendency, which any *prudent* practitioner would adopt of giving confidence to his patient; and would not any medical man be considered a *fool* if he made the person labouring under a complaint acquainted with an existent danger if there was any? \* Again, she told him, "she had applied a poultice, and given her a saline draught;" to which he said, "she could not have done better." But it did not appear until the *trial* at the Old Bailey, that a great portion of *hog's-lard* was placed in the centre of this poultice. Mr. Long, no doubt, considered that the poultice meant a common bread and water, or bread and milk poultice, and not this horrible greasy mess made by Mrs. Roddis; and I think a letter, which appeared in the *Morning Post* on the 2d December, proves that this application produced much of the injury which ultimately caused the death of Miss Cashin.† It will, perhaps, be advanced, that Mr. Long *did know* that grease had been applied. Now I cannot affirm he did not; but I think it most likely, as he has always objected to any greasy‡ application: and this appears

\* Sir Henry Hallford, at a conversazioni of the Royal College of Physicians, on February the 1st, there gave this doctrine its full force.—See *Literary Gazette*.

† Vide Appendix No. I. in reference to the death of Mrs. Lloyd.

‡ An argument strikes me, which in some measure accounts for grease being injurious to any sore made by Mr. Long. His application removes the scarf skin, thereby leaving the true skin or flesh unprotected. In a blister this is not the case, as the scarf skin remains until the sore

even in the testimony of a witness against him in the case of Mrs. Lloyd, for it was stated that he objected to the application of spermaceti ointment. However, admitting that he was aware of the treatment that had been made use of, it must be allowed that it was not Mr. Long who first ordered it. And let me here observe, that it is even possible Mr. Long might not be aware of the dangerous effects that his liniment, or rather a sore created by his liniment, coming in contact with grease, might produce ; and even this would not deteriorate from his skill or care, as he had not been accustomed to cope with patients who resisted his mode of treatment, thereby preventing him from gaining that result, which he had been *used* to attain ; for it appears that he was very anxious to make a second application of his liniment to Miss Cashin's back, and was deterred by (unfortunately for him) a feeling of kindness : for it appears in Mrs. Roddis' evidence at *the trial*, not at *the inquest* (no, the whole truth did not come out at the inquest), that Miss Cashin said, " you shall not come near me, Mr. Long ; it is horrible, you are killing me." Accordingly he desisted ; for had he acted as most regular practitioners, he would have applied what he thought proper, without asking the *patient's* leave. Had he done so, and the effect been otherwise than successful, I have no doubt the coroner's jury would have re-

heals under it. Now grease at *first* is no doubt cooling to all sores ; but, after a short time, from the heat of the body it becomes rancid, and ultimately putrescent, and therefore must have a bad effect upon the sore to which it is applied ; besides, it clogs the pores, and prevents a free discharge of any fetid matter that may exist.



turned a verdict of *wilful murder*, so great was the *prejudice* excited against him.

Again, it appears in this lady's evidence, that "Mr. Brodie was sent for, who saw her about six o'clock in the evening, and ordered a poultice to be applied immediately, and some saline draughts." So, Mr. Brodie, the *eminent* surgeon, orders the same, or nearly the same remedies which this "*careless*," "*ignorant*," and "*cruel quack*" had allowed to be made use of. And well he might, for, as he himself stated, "*he saw no immediate danger*,"\* although he considered *mortification* did exist, or *had* existed some time previous.

The witness, Mrs. Roddis, then states, in another part, that the "deceased took a small cup of coffee with dry toast." With all due deference to Mrs. Roddis' superior judgment, would not a cup of tea without milk, a small portion of sugar, and perhaps a tea-spoonful of brandy, have been more likely to *alloy* sickness † than coffee? But witness never tried the brandy until the deceased was in the agonies of death. It appears also, that "deceased had purple grapes after the plums were discontinued." I shall observe slightly upon this point in another part of my pamphlet.

One more extract from this witness' evidence before I close her deposition, which is as follows; "Mr.

\* Mr. B. called at six o'clock on the Monday, and never went again until the same hour on the Tuesday. Who was the most attentive, Mr. Long, who called once every thirteen hours and a half, or Mr. Brodie, who called once every twenty-four? I should think Mr. Long ought to be considered twice as attentive as Mr. Brodie.

† Mrs. R. stated that Miss Cashin had constant sickness.

"Long does not usually visit his patients." This proves that, contrary to his usual custom, Mr. Long frequently called on Miss Cashin, as appeared throughout the evidence of Mrs. Roddis against that gentleman; and therefore he could not be charged with neglect, paying, as he did, that attention to this case which was not his usual practice.

Mr. BRODIE, the surgeon, deposed, that he "never saw the deceased but once during her life-time;" therefore, of course, he could form no opinion whether she was ill or well when she first attended Mr. Long. Again, "witness found a slough which might be as large as the *palm* of his hand." Now this small sore was increased afterwards by some of the witnesses on the trial to the size of a plate, the crown of a hat; by Mrs. Roddis to a piece of blotting-paper six inches by four.

But to proceed with Mr. Brodie's evidence. In the latter part of his examination he informed the coroner's jury, while upon oath, "that by slough he meant mortification." Consequently, he found that mortification had commenced upon the back of Miss Cashin; and yet, notwithstanding this, he deposed "that, although he believed her to be very ill at that time, he did not *see any immediate danger*." A delicate female, with mortification commencing near the seat of life, is not then to be considered in any immediate danger! It however appears that the medical gentleman who followed him differed in opinion; for Dr. Alexander Thomson, in answer to a juror, distinctly said, "there was no mortification, no sloughing;" and complained much of Mr. Brodie being mentioned by the same juror *to him* as forming a



different opinion, as he (Dr. T.) considered no one's evidence ought to bias his. Mr. Brodie accordingly sends the following note to Mr. Stirling, the coroner.

"Sir: I am informed that a question has arisen as  
 "to the meaning of an expression which I used in  
 "giving evidence on the case of the late Miss Cashin,  
 "and I therefore take the liberty of troubling you with  
 "this letter. Perhaps you will see no objection to its  
 "being read to the jury.

"When I said there was a slough on the back, I  
 "meant that a portion of the skin was dead or morti-  
 "fied. I believe that this is the ordinary acceptation  
 "of the term, and that other surgeons as well as  
 "myself consider a dead part to be a slough, whether  
 "it remains attached to the living parts in the neigh-  
 "bourhood or is separated from them.

"I beg to add, that I have no reason to believe  
 "that either you or the jury misunderstood what I  
 "said on the subject at the time of my evidence being  
 "given.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"— Stirling, Esq."

"B. C. BRODIE."

How tallies this with the evidence of Dr. Thomson? who, in answer to a question put by a jurymen, whether he considered any part of the back was dead previous to the young lady's dissolution, distinctly said, "decidedly not." After all this swearing to the non-existence of mortification by Dr. Thomson, and the explanation of Mr. Brodie, the latter gentleman mounts the witness's box at the Old Bailey, and swears point blank that there was mortification, or a slough or mortified part; and when the former (Dr.

Thomson) was asked, on the same occasion, for the purpose of saving time, if he concurred in every thing Mr. Brodie had said, his answer was, "perfectly." Now this does not agree very well with the short extracts I have just given from Dr. Thomson's evidence on the inquest. It appeared also that Mr. Brodie "does not consider mulled port wine the *best* composing draught: it might have been beneficial if deceased could have kept it on her stomach." It then comes to this; that the port wine, for which Mr. Long has been called such a fool, is a *composing* draught, although, in Mr. Brodie's opinion, not the *best*; and he also considers that, could she have kept it on her stomach, it would have been beneficial. Now I would wish to ask, if any medical man would feel himself to blame, because he gave a medicine or potion which the patient's stomach rejected? At this rate, from Mr. Brodie's own evidence, where he says, "deceased's stomach would hardly bear any medicine," *ergo*, any thing that might have been given, *even* by a *regular practitioner* in such a case, and immediately thrown up, must, by the same reasoning, dub that doctor a fool. Mr. Brodie goes on: "If consumption threatened, remedies might be applied to prevent it." Then it appears that the regular doctors have preventive medicines as well as poor Mr. Long! and this is corroborated by Dr. Hogg, as will appear when we come to his evidence. Ought not, then, the regular practitioners to be prosecuted for manslaughter, for allowing fifty thousand persons to die every year of consumption, when they could check the ravages of this dreadful disease by giving these preventive medicines? Again: "Inward in-



"flammation in the stomach will not extend to the back." This seems rather a new doctrine. It has generally been stated, that a disordered or inflamed stomach affected the whole frame ; but if Mr Brodie's opinion be correct, by reversing the order, external inflammation of the back would not reach to the stomach : and yet it has been contended, that the sore produced by Mr. Long caused the inflammation of the internal parts.

I shall now proceed to the depositions of the next witness, which I consider the most important of all—  
Dr. ALEXANDER THOMSON.

Before commencing with this witness's evidence, it may be as well to make a few preparatory remarks. In the first place, this gentleman (commonly called Dr. Alexander Thomson) is only a Bachelor of Physic, who took his degree but recently, and is therefore not likely to have had much experience ; however he has, no doubt, ability, and is a very good anatomist, as his clear description of every particular evinced. Again, he never saw the deceased while living, nor after her death until four or five days had elapsed, in which time the *body* would have altered a good deal in appearance and structure,\* and consequently the *wound* itself : and this in proceeding to the evidence is proved, for he says : " On examination we found " \* \* \* \*, &c. anteriorly over the whole of the abdomen and thighs, the skin peeling, apparently from " the effects of decomposition." He then proceeds with several other observations, all proving that the body had greatly altered since death : yet, as I have before

\* Particularly as Miss Cashin died in August, the *hottest* month in the year.



mentioned, this gentleman could say, "there was no mortification, no sloughing;" and again, that he did not consider any part of the back had become *dead* previous to the *demise of the person herself*. And now comes the most important part of all this gentleman's evidence. "The left cavity of the thorax contained about *one ounce and a half* of *sanious serum*, but neither in its costal, diaphragmatic, or pulmonary portion was traversed by vessels containing red blood. The lungs of this side readily collapsed, and expelled the whole of the air, and appeared of a dark greenish blue hue exteriorly, and interiorly of a purple dark port wine hue, apparently from *venous congestion*; this lung had at its superior part a small *adhesion* connected with a *cicatrix* of the lung, arising from an old attack of *bronchitis*. This *cicatrix* contained however two small *cavities* filled with *purulent fluid*. The lungs of the right side, while internally they were of the same hue and appearance as those of the left, were *every* where in *close adhesion* with the mediastinum diaphragm and thoracic parietes, through the medium of the pleura, which was connected by *recent* but *organized adhesive bands*, traversed minutely by longitudinal and parallel vessels carrying *red blood* to the costal, diaphragmatic, and mediastinal pleura. The lobes of this lung were *adherent* to one another by more *ancient adhesions*; and at its upper part it contained a *cicatrix* similar in form, appearance, structure, and magnitude, which was about that of a *walnut*, to the *cicatrix* of the left lung, but containing no *recent* purulent matter."

This alone ought to be sufficient to exonerate Mr.

Long from having pronounced this young lady an unhealthy subject, as every person of common sense must perceive that any one having such *unnatural* appearances in the *seat of life*, could not be in such very *robust* health as the medical and other witnesses stated.

But to proceed with the evidence. "The whole of the lining membranes of the heart were much and deeply stained with the blood, which in all the cavities of the heart was in a state of *effervescence* and *decomposition*. The substance of the heart was *unusually pale* and *yellowish-buff* in hue, and the whole more *flaccid* than usual."

From all this appears, the advanced state of decomposition the body must have been in when the *post-mortem* examination took place, and therefore how impossible for the doctors attendant at that examination to form any idea of the cause of death. The usual mode I believe (where there is any doubt as to the cause of a person's death), is to have the body opened as soon as possible. Again: "the appearances internally in the abdomen and thorax were *precisely similar* to those I found in the case of a person who died at Chelsea from the effects of an over-dose of *colchicum*, in a mixture containing six ounces instead of six drachms. Any medicine containing a preparation from the same class of plants would produce a similar effect."

Now it is certain, or next to certain, that this young lady had not had any thing of the sort given to her. Mr. Long did not; for from the evidence of Mrs. Roddis it appeared, that he never gave Miss Cashin any medicine himself but once, which was instantly thrown off the stomach; so that, even had it con-



tained such a preparation, it could not have caused this extraordinary appearance. Mr. Long ordered Mrs. Roddis to give some rhubarb and magnesia, which she did. Thus far Mr. Long is freed from suspicion : Mr. Brodie is also equally exculpated on this point, as his prescription was produced and read by Mr. Foukes, who compounded it, and it was translated as follows :

- “ Six scruples of the carbonate of potash ;
- “ Ten drops of the tincture of opium ;
- “ Three ounces and a half of mint water ;
- “ Three drachms of the spirit of nutmeg, with lemon juice ; to be taken in the course of thirty-six hours.
- “ Also,
- “ One scruple of the carbonate of potash ;
- “ One drop and two-thirds of laudanum ; every six hours.”

All this proves how totally impossible it was for Dr. Thomson and the other medical gentlemen who were present at the *post mortem* examination, to fix exactly the cause of death, and therefore how absurd a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Long.

But to proceed. “ I presume the *wound* on the back was made to effect counter-irritation, which is a *common* practice among the *junior* branches of the profession.” Soon after comes the following : “ I never would have produced on the patient such a sore, unless I wished to kill the patient. I should have feared for the life of the patient.” Now, as Dr. T. is a *junior member* of the *profession*, it follows that they sometimes *wish to kill* their patients ; if this be so, I fear they will have but little practice. But again : I have no doubt it will be contended that Dr. Thomson

meant, that on a *healthy* subject (although I think I have proved she was not *so very healthy*) he would not have made such a wound, unless he wished to *kill* the patient : and indeed it is only *fair* to state, that this expression of his was in answer to a juror's question *to that effect*. Yet still the absurdity of this observation is apparent at the first glance ; for he therefore owns, that according to the practice of the junior branches of the profession, he would make a wound upon a sick person, which he would think likely to kill a person in full health ; *ergo*, a sick person is stronger than one in full health. There is a possibility of its being again advanced, that Dr. Thomson would have thought it unwarrantable to make so *extensive a sore* upon the back of any person, either sick or well. Granting this position, it resolves itself into a very simple argument, which is this, that by how much a person in disease was enabled to cope with the smaller sore, by so much the person in full health could withstand the larger ; and it is very certain that if Dr. Thomson was to proportion his counter-irritation to the strength of the patient in a *desperate case* (and from what appeared in his evidence it is pretty clear he would only try such a remedy in a *desperate case*) to that used by Mr. Long on the person of this young lady, who was represented to be in such *sound* health, why Dr. Thomson would produce a sore about the size of a *sixpence*, as it has been shown, that the sore produced by Mr. Long was only the size of the palm of the hand, that is, a circle of about three inches or three inches and a half diameter.

Dr. Thomson then proceeds : “ I have seen a per-



“ son who died, having no more inflammation of the  
 “ pleura and pericardium, or of the stomach ; that is,  
 “ taking each separately, always excepting the ap-  
 “ pearances of the back.” It will perhaps be well  
 here to observe, that in a former part Dr. Thomson  
 had mentioned the existence of a slight inflammation  
 in the pleura, pericardium, and stomach ; now as *this*  
*person*, whom Dr. Thomson mentions to have secu-  
 die from such a slight cause, not having the *sore* which  
 Miss Cashin had on her back, why can it be said it  
 was *that* which caused inflammation to take place in  
 the stomach of *this* young lady ? What caused, then,  
 the inflammation of the pleura, &c. of the person  
 he has brought forward as an *example* ? And  
 now let me notice an observation which he made,  
 which struck every observer, I am convinced,  
 as fair, unbiassed, and manly. It is as follows :  
 “ The most *minute* examination does not enable us to  
 “ discover the cause of death in all cases.” Then why  
 in this, as it is evident *this* was a *very difficult* case ?

These were the principal points of evidence after  
 the first *post mortem* examination ; and before I  
 proceed to the second, I shall take the liberty of  
 making a few remarks. During Dr. Thomson’s first  
 examination, he evinced no *apparent* prejudice to-  
 wards Mr. Long ; but, on the contrary, seemed to  
 think the cause of death a very difficult and delicate  
 point to give any opinion upon. But having finished  
 his evidence, he requested to have the deposition of  
 Mrs. Roddis read to him ; and having heard it to an  
 end, he raised his hand like a true *Clerkenwell Orator*  
 and exclaimed, “ I can now form an opinion, and I

" will form an opinion." How does this agree with his former assertion, that the evidence of any one else *ought* not to bias his ; and therefore why should he have allowed *this* to militate against Mr. Long.

On the third day of the inquest, and after the second *post mortem* examination, Dr. Thomson having mentioned that he and the other medical gentlemen in attendance found no disease either in the spine or head, on the contrary, that they appeared *very* healthy, in answer to a question by the Coroner, *viz.* " What is the result of all this further investigation ; what do you consider was the cause of the death ?" Dr. Thomson answers, " I would say, that the death arose chiefly from the *slough* on the back, the state of the stomach, and the state of the pleura."

Dr. Thomson, what is this? The *slough* on the back ! Why, I thought it was stated by you, in the most *positive* manner, that there was no *sloughing*, no mortification ; and again, that there was no part which had become dead previous to the death of the person herself ; and this was said just after your explaining to the jury the meaning of *slough*, which you very properly described as " the coming away of a dead part." I feel convinced that the evidence must be wrong here ; for I should think no gentleman of education would or could commit himself so grossly ; but, however, I can vouch for the correctness of the extract from the copy in my possession. It is very evident that this gentleman had forgot, on Wednesday (the day on which he delivered his opinions after the second *post mortem* examination) many

observations he had made on the Monday before, as will appear by the following extract :— “ I wish to “ add to the evidence I have already given, *that it is “ a practice with the junior members of our profession,* “ and some of the seniors, *to make use of counter-* “ *irritation.* I wish also to inform you, *that no mis-* “ *take* may be entertained upon the subject, that this “ is a practice which is used by the natives of Arabia, “ and by the natives of America, by the application of “ hot iron, in order to *get rid of inflammation ;* and “ the people in that country, from those applications, “ are sometimes covered all over with eschars.” He also added, that he “ should not hesitate to make use “ of a hot iron also in some cases.”—By the Coroner : “ Do you think the symptoms she was labouring “ under at the time rendered it improper that she “ should take port wine ?” Dr. Thomson : “ I cer- “ tainly do, because the symptoms indicated an in- “ flammation of the stomach :” and yet so *eminent* a man as Mr. Brodie could give it as his opinion, that it might have been beneficial, could she have kept it on her stomach. She did not, however, keep it, and therefore it did no harm ; and it is evident Mr. Brodie did not consider she had inflammation of the stomach, or he would never have said it would have been beneficial if retained.

I shall give only one more extract from this gentleman’s evidence, and then proceed with the others. Dr. Thomson continued : “ The proper mode of “ treatment would have been to bleed and give calo- “ mel, and to do every thing which would lower or “ reduce the system.” It has appeared she was so lowered and reduced already in strength—then why



reduce and lower more? Not being a medical man, however, I cannot take upon myself to say that such would have been an improper mode of treatment; but I have one simple question to ask: Did Mr. Brodie do this? No; he evidently saw no necessity for it.

“Who can decide when doctors disagree?”—POPE.

Before I proceed with the other medical witnesses, it may be as well to remark, that the testimony of these gentlemen ought not to have been taken regarding the cause of *death*, as they were not present at the first *post mortem* examination, when the stomach, pleura, heart, and lungs were dissected, and therefore were totally incompetent to give an opinion; but nevertheless they did give evidence, and therefore all those points which suit this case, I shall take the liberty of using.

Mr. KING was then sworn. “The wound had the appearance of being produced by a scorching heat. For instance, if you held very near the skin a piece of red-hot iron, very nearly to the extent of the crown of a hat, for a quarter of an hour, I should think that would have produced a similar injury.” Now, even supposing Mr. Long had used such means, Dr. Thomson has already explained, that it is a warrantable practice in *some diseases*.\*

\* At a discussion of the Westminster Medical Society, Dr. A. T. Thomson (the father of the above), Professor of Materia Medica in the University of London, strongly recommended the employment of the actual cautery, *i.e.* an iron heated to whiteness, in many diseases; and Professor Guthrie and Mr. Brodie advocated it in cases of hospital gangrene, both in their works and lectures.



I shall give but two more extracts from this gentleman's evidence. In answer to a question,—what he would have done had he seen the sore before her death? he said, “It would have roused me to the most “ efficient mode of treatment.” *Then Mr. Brodie, it seems, must have slumbered.* In answer to a question by a juror, whether Mr. King thought mortification had taken place, after giving a very clear detail of the different purposes to which the term is occasionally applied, he added, “ but *here* we understand, in *this case*, a complete destruction of the “ skin;” that is, of course, that the skin was dead previous to the dissolution of the patient. But Dr. Thomson said that this was not the case; and certainly he *must* be the best judge, as he saw the body two days sooner after death than the other medical gentleman, and even then he described it to be in an advanced state of *decomposition*.

Mr. WILDGOOSE, a “*rara avis*,” appeared to be almost the echo of Dr. Thomson, and therefore I shall only give one extract from his evidence. In answer to a question, “ Did you find any thing to warrant a “ belief that the deceased was a consumptive subject?” he answered, “ Yes.”—“ Why?”—“ We found a cicatrix.” Dr. Thomson said *two*. However, I believe, from what I have since heard, that one is sufficient to establish the fact of the existence of the seeds of decline.

Dr. HOGG.—From this gentleman's evidence I shall only take an extract or two. “ The body itself was “ not at all emaciated, but symmetrical, muscular, “ and in every respect well-formed.” Again, “ Upon “ removing the skull-cap, the brain presented an un-

“ *usual firm* and healthy appearance. Portions of it  
 “ were removed and examined as to its structure,  
 “ and we were still more surprised at the *unusual*  
 “ *firmness* of it throughout, and healthy appearance.”  
 Soon after, in answer to a question—to what the witness attributed the death of the deceased? he answered,  
 “ I should say that the violence done to the nervous  
 “ system here was quite sufficient to cause death,  
 “ *particularly* in a *nervous* and *delicate* young lady.”  
 These assertions seem to be quite irreconcilable; for how can a *muscular* young lady, with such *unusually firm brains*, be a *delicate, nervous* young lady, unless *nervous* is to be understood in its other sense, *viz. strong*, and *delicate* to mean *handsome*. But then, taking it in that sense, it would not have produced the effect it was intended to do, *that is an additional proof* of her incompetency to recover from the effects of the wound on her back. This gentleman also stated, that there were medicines to prevent consumption.

And now to proceed to the evidence of Dr. GOOD-  
 EYE. This gentleman evidently came with a perfectly unbiassed and unprejudiced mind, and expressed his opinions in a fair, generous, and at the same time, manly manner. As far as his talents are concerned, they are acknowledged to be *first-rate*; and therefore I trust the reader will not think it irksome if I give rather *copious extracts* from his evidence. I must previously observe, the other medical gentlemen had stated there was a discoloration of the spinal chord, *opposite* the sore, upon this young lady's back. By Mr. Adolphus: “ Perhaps the gentleman will have the goodness to state whether that

“ part where *he* observed the discoloration was near  
 “ the wound, or further from it.”—Dr. Goodeve: “ It  
 “ was nearly opposite to the lower end of the wound :  
 “ it was all discoloured, but this was more dis-  
 “ coloured than the other.”—Mr. Adolphus: “ Was the  
 “ spinal marrow itself discoloured ?”—Dr. Goodeve :  
 “ Not at all discoloured.”—Mr. Adolphus: “ Do  
 “ you think that the spine was discoloured from *in-*  
 “ *ternal* or *external* causes ?”—Dr. Goodeve: “ It is  
 “ rather a difficult question to answer.”—By a Juror :  
 “ By what means should you think that the wound  
 “ in the back was made ?”—Dr. Goodeve: “ It is  
 “ impossible to answer that ; I think it was by some  
 “ caustic or some *acid* : it is perfectly impossible to  
 “ say what.”—Juror : “ Was such a wound likely to  
 “ be produced by a powerful caustic ?”—Dr. Good-  
 eve: “ Yes, it was.”—Juror : “ Should you consider  
 “ it a rightful practice for any man to make such a  
 “ wound by any application upon a *healthy* subject ?”  
 Dr. Goodeve: “ It is very warrantable to apply caus-  
 “ tic.”—Juror : “ Is it warrantable, by any applica-  
 “ tion, or by any means, to make such a wound upon  
 “ any patient in *good health*, as *it is represented this*  
 “ *young lady* was ?”—Dr. Goodeve: “ It might in  
 “ some cases be warrantable to make as large a  
 “ wound : it is a matter of opinion entirely. I do  
 “ not say distinctly whether I should or should not  
 “ make it.”—Juror : “ Do you think that of itself  
 “ sufficient to cause death ?”—Dr. Goodeve: “ *The*  
 “ *mere wound* would not be *sufficient to cause death*,  
 “ unless accompanied by *other symptoms*. It *might*  
 “ be sufficient to cause death, but I should think not  
 “ in *this* instance ; but without knowing the whole



" history, I could not answer the question."—Juror :  
 " Could you cause such a wound upon the back of  
 " any person without endangering the life ?"—Dr.  
 Goodeve : " Yes, I certainly think I could ; for in-  
 " stance, an extensive burn might occur upon per-  
 " sons, but from which they would recover without  
 " the slightest injury ; a common burn ; it depends  
 " entirely on the state of health of the patient."

And now let me here observe, that no doubt this gentleman meant that a person in a healthy state would recover, while one in a contrary state of health might not ; that is, the chances were more or less favourable according to the person's health. And this observation, if correct (and few, I think, would have the temerity to deny it), is another proof, or *indirect* proof, of Miss Cashin not being in that very *sound health*, and such a *strong muscular* female.

But to proceed. Juror : " Do you not think this is  
 " of a *different kind* to a burn ?"—Dr. Goodeve : " As  
 " far as I could see, it partook very much of the cha-  
 " racter of a burn ; not made, perhaps, by fire itself,  
 " but some other application which produces the  
 " same result." The Juror, still boring on the *great health* of his subject, continued : " Do you think that  
 " a surgeon might be justified in making such a  
 " wound upon a *healthy person* ?"—Dr. Goodeve :  
 " Certainly not on a healthy person. I never said  
 " that, I speak only of disease. I do not say a sur-  
 " geon would be justified in doing so. I said it was  
 " merely matter of opinion ; *some surgeons might*  
 " *choose to do so.*"

After a few observations, much to the same effect, the Juror asks a question almost the same, word for

word, he had put before. Indeed, the *brilliant attempts* of some of these *wiseacres* at *cross-examination* were quite *amusing, quite recherché, quite piquant*.—Juror : “ Did you ever know a person having so extensive a wound, get the better of it ? ”—Dr. Goodeve : “ I do not remember a case at this moment.”

Mr. Adolphus : “ Did you ever know, sir, a surgeon, for making such a wound, being indicted for murder or manslaughter ? ”—Dr. Goodeve : “ Certainly not.”

After a few more observations, which went to prove that, from the partial examination he had of the body, he should consider it was difficult to state the cause of death ; but seeing *no other cause*, he could not suppose any thing but the “ wound and its consequences.”

Juror : “ Would, in your opinion, *mulled port wine* be a good thing to stay the irritation of the stomach ? ”—Dr. Goodeve : “ Under some circumstances it might have been. *I do not know the state of this young lady* at the time.”—Mr. Adolphus : “ If she did not take it, it would not do her harm or good ? ”—Dr. Goodeve, smiling : “ Certainly not.”—A Juror : “ It might throw some light on the judgment of Mr. Long ? ”—Mr. Adolphus : “ Judgment has nothing to do with it.”—A Juror (still blundering upon this unfortunate port) : “ We have been told that the stomach was very much disturbed, and would port wine be a good thing to stay the irritation ? ”—Dr. Goodeve : “ I do not know the state of the young lady at all ; the state of the pulse, and the fever, and other circumstances attending it.”—Mr. Adolphus : “ Have you known, sir, medical men pre-



“ scribe means *diametrically opposed* to each other  
 “ in *several* cases ?”—Dr. Goodeve : “ Yes : some men  
 “ give warm and soothing things, and others cooling.  
 “ It is *a matter of judgment and opinion* whether *one*  
 “ is better than the *other* : that is, certainly, only as  
 “ to *sick* people.” After one or two observations, of  
 no importance to either side, this gentleman signed  
 his deposition.

Dr. JAMES JOHNSON was next called, but as he did  
 neither *harm* nor *good* to either side of the question,  
 I shall make no comments whatever.

Mr. MAC-KELCAN was then sworn, and the only  
 thing elicited of consequence was, that he thought  
 the substance of the back was in a high state of disor-  
 ganization. Dr. Thomson, on the Monday, had said  
 he considered that the back was not ; and Mr. Mac-  
 Kelcan, after viewing a piece which was produced,  
 expressed the same opinion as he did now (Wednes-  
 day). Who is right and who is wrong ?

Mr. T. EVANS made some observations on hyper-  
 organization and disorganization.

Thus ends the medical evidence in this case, and I  
 would wish now to draw the attention of the reader to  
 one point ; the only persons who could form *any idea*  
 of the cause of death were Dr. Thomson and Mr.  
 Wildgoose, as they alone were present at *both* exami-  
 nations of the body. I think I have proved that Dr.  
 Thomson could *hardly* give an opinion, and Mr.  
*Wildgoose* did not seem to have an opinion to give.

“ Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.”—*Pliny*.

## OBSERVATIONS

UPON

## THE EVIDENCE

DELIVERED

*Before W. H. GELL, Esquire, the Coroner for Westminster, touching the unfortunate Death of Mrs. COLIN CAMPBELL LLOYD; and a few corresponding Remarks upon the subsequent Trial of Mr. ST. JOHN LONG.*

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As in this case also I intend to follow the same line of proceeding as in Miss Cashin's, I shall observe upon the evidence of each witness in the rotation they appeared before the Coroner.

Mr. Vance, an eminent surgeon, deposed as follows: "I attended the deceased the 21st of October, about six days after she had complained of *other illness*, and had inhaled and been *twice* rubbed with a liniment at Mr. Long's house, but did not say who by."—Observe, here is some *other illness* mentioned besides that produced by Mr. Long, as *his enemies* represent.—"The first rubbing produced no inconvenience, the second a sense of burning heat; she stated that she was *quite well* at the time, and had not suffered any important indisposition for several years, I think for three years; she said she had not been ill since the time I attended her."—In the first place, it appears the first rubbing produced *no inconvenience*, the second



a burning heat. This proves that the first application only set the fluids in action, but upon a second being made, the morbid humours were attracted to a focus, and there left without being extracted. In the second place, Mr. Vance deposes that she said she was *quite well*; then why did she go to Mr. Long, was it to be better than well?—But to proceed: “By the inhalation it appeared to me that her tongue, mouth, and “fauces were eroded,” *i. e.* eaten away. This is one of the most extraordinary assertions, I believe, that ever fell from the mouth of a medical man, who possessed the least pretensions to science. We all know inhalation enters the *lungs*, that *most tender organ*, immediately; as also that it is the quickest means of circulation through the whole frame. Now if Mr. Vance is correct in saying that the tongue, &c. had been eroded, one would suppose the lungs and other internal parts had *VANISHED*! We shall see, by and by, if this was the case. On the trial, the part of the indictment relating to the inhalation was dropped by the Attorney-General, the leading counsel for the prosecution, he evidently saw the absurdity of it.

To proceed then with Mr. V.’s evidence. “On “examining her chest, I found a sloughing sore \* \* \* \* “which extended from the arm-pits across the chest, “in one direction, and from the collar bones above and “under the nipples, in the other direction.” This appears an enormous wound; but the real size of the sore supposed to be made by Mr. Long will appear by-and-by. After mentioning the exhausted state in which this poor lady was, Mr. Vance goes on—“In a day or “two after my former visit, the same causes of distress, “by which I mean fever and irritability, as well as the



“sickness of the stomach, subsided, in a degree, and  
 “her spirits began to revive; the dead parts began to  
 “separate more freely; and in correspondence with  
 “her distant friends, I gave encouraging hopes of her  
 “amendment. No granulations, however, appeared in  
 “the clean parts of the sore, and the surface having  
 “become dry and flabby, like the *dissected parts of dead*  
 “*bodies*, I withdrew my encouragement of her reco-  
 “very, and told her friends they might prepare for her  
 “death. I think I came to this opinion in about a  
 “week from the commencement of my attendance.”

What strange backward and forward work this appears to have been. Mr. Vance is called in, finds this enormous mortifying sore, that appeared to promise certain death; in two or three days, by some extraordinary means, he thinks she will recover; and then, in two or three more, he thinks the contrary. It also had, no doubt, *a strong effect* against Mr. Long with the jury, the comparing this sore upon a living subject to the *dissected parts of dead bodies*. Mr. V. proceeds: “Mr. Campbell and myself, together and separately, removed masses of putrid flesh, and the breast-bone was found bare; and I believe if the slough had been freely thrown off, the cartilages of the ribs would have been exposed also.” Any man of the least anatomical knowledge will perceive that this must be an error. In the first place, in a *stout* woman, on the sternum, or breast-bone, there is not more than a quarter of an inch of flesh, and on the ribs seldom more than half an inch, with the exception of the breasts. Now, the word mass not only means length and breadth, but depth also, *i. e.* more of a cube than a superface; if then masses of putrid flesh had been

taken away, the cartilages would not only have been exposed, but actually *removed*, and the heart and lungs would have been visible through the interstices of the ribs. "In my opinion, the application of some corrosive matter made to the parts which I found in a state of mortification was the cause of death." I trust I shall clearly prove that Mr. Long's liniment is not corrosive\* before I conclude this pamphlet; but that an application by a licensed surgeon caused this wound.

Again, "I have considered her disease of the throat to be *globus hystericus* \* \* \* \*. I would further observe, this was the only disease which I observed in the deceased." *Globus hystericus* can hardly be considered a disease, as it means the obstructed passage of wind in the throat. Mr. Vance again deposes: "In my opinion, anything that would augment her nervous irritation would render the return of the *globus hystericus* more frequent." It will be seen by Captain Lloyd's evidence, that Mrs. Lloyd was in the habit of applying a blister, from which she experienced great relief whenever she had an attack of this malady. Mr. Vance therefore must be mistaken either in one point or the other, that is, either the disease under which she laboured was not *globus hystericus*, or counter-irritation was not an improper mode of treatment.

Again, "On the 21st of October, a mild dressing had been applied by Mr. Campbell, which I desired to be continued to the parts which were clean, and a poultice to the foul." We shall see how mild an effect this sort of dressing has generally in the Appendix, as also I shall endeavour to derive an argument from this admission.

\* Vide Appendix, No. 5.



Again, "Mr. Brodie and myself had met in consultation on a case of difficulty, and he expressed a desire to me, to see this case, and I took him in my carriage and shewed him the deceased." This proves that Mr. Brodie was not called in by the friends of the deceased, but went from his own desire, in order, it is supposed, *to be a witness upon the trial*. "I entirely approved of the treatment to the deceased by Mr. Campbell through the whole disease." What was this treatment? *Why the application of GREASE*, as will be seen in Mr. Campbell's evidence. "The deceased told me she had been persuaded to go to Mr. Long." There was persuasion used: it will appear in a few pages who by. "The deceased had no symptom of any disease of the lungs when I attended her three years ago, nor during her last illness." Then her *lungs*, it appears, were *perfectly sound*, although her *tongue, mouth, and fauces* were *eroded*, from the effect of *inhalation*. A strange theory this !!!

On the trial Mr. Vance deposed thus: "Nothing that I applied arrested the progress of the disease." This assertion is rather a contradiction to that part of Mr. V.'s evidence upon the inquest, where he said, from the favourable change that took place, he "gave encouraging hopes of her amendment." The result, however, proved that he did not arrest the disease; but it does not thence follow, *that nothing that might have been applied* would effect this desirable object. We have already had from his own mouth what was the mode of treatment, *viz.* Mr. Campbell's; and what was that? Why, the application of *greasy plasters*. "The globus hystericus never puts on the appearance of a sore throat, nor the effects." We shall see how this

agrees with an extract from the next witness, Mr. Brodie.

Mr. Brodie, the eminent surgeon, deposed (after observing that when called in he considered deceased in a very dangerous state), "The appearances were such "as might have been produced by various causes, such "as a burn, the application of a caustic, or any very "powerful stimulant: I should think any strong mineral acid or arsenical application would produce "such an effect, *but I do not mean to say that either of "these had produced the effect in the present instance.*" This was a very proper precaution taken by Mr. Brodie, since I trust I shall clearly prove, in this pamphlet, that none of these preparations could have been applied, *unless by MR. CAMPBELL!* Mr. B. proceeds: "Persons labouring under the globus hystericus, or "common sore throat, it would not have been prudent "or proper to make any application that would produce such effects." It will be observed that Mr. Vance, in his evidence, speaks of globus hystericus as being a different malady entirely from sore throats, and Mr. Brodie is here speaking apparently of them as being of the same genus: who can account for this disparity of opinion. Again, "I would not *intentionally* "produce such effects for any complaint with which I "am acquainted." Nor does it appear that Mr. Long *intentionally* produces such sores; indeed, he did not in this case, but some other opposing applications. Again, "I do not remember having seen the same mischief "produced by any application, that had been used as "a remedy, excepting in the case of the late Miss "Cashin." There was *no necessity* to remind the jury that Miss Cashin had been represented to have died



under Mr. Long, that *I am aware of*. “In some cases “the applications in *common use* produce effects *more* “*violent* than in *other cases*, and *beyond* what *may* have “been *intended*.”

I shall take all other extracts in Mr. Brodie's depositions from Mr. B.'s evidence upon the trial, as they are more adapted to my purpose, and were more fully drawn forth by the cross-examination of counsel. Mr. B. deposed *then*, “I know of no state of disease “which would have justified such an application: that “is, if the *intention* was to produce *such a wound* as “that which I saw.” In Mrs. Campbell's evidence it appears that the wound was the size of “the top of a “tea-cup;”<sup>\*</sup> and *that* after the *second* rubbing at Mr. Long's, and also *before* her son saw it, “the skin was not “broken.” Captain Lloyd also corroborated this statement, and therefore it is evident that Mr. Long never intended or did produce the wound described in the indictment, *viz.* sixteen inches in length, nine in breadth, and two in depth; this dreadful appearance must be attributed to subsequent mismanagement.

But to return to Mr. Brodie's evidence on the trial.— “From the evidence I have heard, I do not think that “any other treatment than that adopted by Mr. Campbell, would produce a different result.” What was this *sage* treatment? why, it was the application of *greasy plasters*; but I hope to prove *that there is a*

\* In cross-examination upon the trial Mrs. Campbell brought this sore down to the size of a dollar, and after that to half a dollar; she also stated that she said to a Captain Sayers, a few days after her son had commenced his attendance, that Mrs. Lloyd would soon be well, and that she must know, as her own son was attending. What caused the sudden change then? !!!

*mode of treatment* which *would* have produced a *different* result to *that* obtained by Mr. Campbell, although it is *very possible* Mr. B. is not acquainted with it. In cross-examination by Mr. Alley, Mr. B. deposed the following: "It always has been the practice, and is "now, to produce *counter-irritation*; what will be *beneficial to one patient*, may be *injurious to another*, according to the habit or constitution; no person would "intentionally produce such a sore as I have seen." Here are three grand admissions; the first is, that Mr. Long's mode of treatment is not uncommon; the second, that what agrees with one person will not with another; query then whether Mr. Campbell's applications (which might be *right* and *proper* for *some* constitutions) were not *injurious* to Mrs. Lloyd; I trust I shall prove they were. The third and last admission is, that no one would produce such a wound *intentionally*. Of course Mr. Brodie intended that Mr. Long should reap the benefit of this observation; for is it *likely* that Mr. Long would *intentionally* produce a wound that must kill the patient, particularly after having been so roughly handled with regard to Miss Cashin. The fact is, Mr. Long produced a sore only, the size of the top of a tea-cup, in which the skin was not broken: or rather, Mr. L. never produced it at all; for it will appear he knew nothing of it in another part of this pamphlet. Who was the cause of its spreading to such an enormous size, I dare say the reader will very readily conclude.

But to proceed—"Slight causes will sometimes be "sufficient to cause death: I have known a person die "of the bite of a leech;" but Mr. Brodie did not say that he had ever known the person who applied it pro-



secuted for MANSLAUGHTER, or even his *skill* called in question. Again : " We cannot always say with *certainty* whether a particular remedy is or is not suited " to the constitution of the patient." Mr. Long is not to be supposed to be infallible, when Mr. Brodie can make such an admission.

I shall now proceed to the next witness, Mr. Campbell, who took the deceased out of Mr. Long's hands, and who, on the trial, owned he had only been in practice seven years ; and I have reason to believe that practice has not been *peculiar* for its extent of connexion.

Mr. Campbell, the surgeon, after mentioning that the deceased came on a visit \* to his mother about the 1st of October last, deposed : " On the 12th of " October my mother desired me to see the deceased, " as she considered her to be dangerously ill, and I " saw her accordingly on that day."—It appears from this deposition, that Mrs. Lloyd did not send for Mr. Campbell, but that Mrs. Campbell desired her son to see this *unfortunate lady*. *Business runs scarce sometimes!* " I then made an examination of the chest, " and I found a wound covering the anterior part of " the chest, presenting more the appearance of a common burn, the skin and cellularly tissue being destroyed." Here is a flat contradiction to one part of his mother's evidence, where, after mentioning that she desired her son to see Mrs. Lloyd, said : " the skin " was not broken at that time." It is not likely that both can be right ; for although it may possibly be urged that Mrs. Campbell is unacquainted with the science of surgery, yet any person of common sense

\* The visit, it has been hinted, was pretty handsomely paid for.

can tell whether skin is broken, and much better should it be utterly destroyed. After mentioning that Mr. Long recommended the application of cabbage-leaves :  
 “ When I saw her on the 12th, the cabbage-leaves  
 “ were then upon her chest. \* \* \* I then dressed the  
 “ wound with simple dressing, common spermaceti  
 “ ointment, removing the cabbage-leaves.” A very  
 scientific and able surgeon made the following observa-  
 tion to me upon this part of Mr. Campbell’s evidence :  
 “ The greatest proof to me that the sore was in a *simple*  
 “ *state* when Mr. Campbell was called in, is that he  
 “ only applied *simple dressing* ; had it been in a *dan-*  
 “ *gerous state*, no man of any experience *at all* would  
 “ have used such an application : on the contrary, a  
 “ more potent remedy must have been applied.”

But to proceed with Mr. Campbell’s evidence. After mentioning that Mr. Long had been to see the deceased subsequent to his (Mr. Campbell’s) attendance, he says : “ He told her, that if she wanted to heal the  
 “ wound, she was to do it with dry lint. That she  
 “ complained to him of having suffered from severe  
 “ chills, for which he recommended her to take a glass  
 “ of punch, and put her head under the bed-clothes.”  
 Here it appears that Mr. Long recommends dry lint as the proper mode of healing a discharging sore ; and this is corroborated in part by Captain Lloyd in his evidence, where he says that Mr. Long objected to the application of spermaceti, giving as a reason that  
 “ nothing would heal with those sort of dressing *soon* ;  
 “ it ought to be only old dry linen, or lint, to *absorb*.”  
 He might have added, and not *grease* to repel the virulent discharge of matter, and drive it back again into the circulation of the body. The punch, it is



presumed, is mentioned, like the port in Miss Cashin's case, as a *peculiar* proof of *desperate ignorance*. What is punch composed of? Either gin or rum, with a good quantity of lemon-juice; and what is its general effect, particularly if the person is covered over entirely by the bed-clothes? Why perspiration. It is the most general family mode of treatment for colds, I believe, existing. Mr. Campbell states then: "The deceased told me that she did not take the glass of punch recommended by Mr. Long." Still, like the unfortunate port before-named, the punch is brought in as a proof of ignorance, and then it comes out it was not taken. If patients do not attend to the instructions of their medical attendant (whether regular or irregular) that medical man cannot be held responsible for the life of the patient. Had Mrs. Lloyd taken the punch, it is very possible she would have been greatly relieved by perspiration; as also the lemon-juice would have had the effect to check sickness, with which she was much annoyed.

Again: "The deceased told me that she was persuaded by her friends to apply to Mr. Long. Very strange, that a lady in *perfect* health should be *persuaded* by her friends to go to a doctor: a friendship rather of a novel description. Again: "The first day I saw her, I considered her recovery very doubtful. " \* \* \* \* There was *no mortification* on the wound when I was first called in to attend her." If Mr. Campbell found *no mortification* when he was first called in, how came mortification to commence under *his* hands; and if the wound was as his mother states, "the skin not broken," and Mr. Campbell found no mortification, yet he considered her recovery

very doubtful, all stages beyond, of course, in *his opinion* are hopeless: yet there is not a year passes without thousands of cases of *mortification* being cured in our public hospitals.

I shall now take extracts from Mr. Campbell's evidence upon the trial. After giving an account of the cause of his first attendance in much the same words as upon the inquest, speaking of the sore when first called in, he says: "The skin was destroying, and lay separated in folds on the chest; the cellular membrane under the skin was *partly* destroyed, and there was a considerable discharge from the whole of the wound, which extended from nearly one armpit to the other, above the throat, to the bottom of the chest; the skin was nearly off both breasts." How can this be true? Mr. Campbell's mother, who it is certain was no friend of Mr. Long's, *on OATH* deposed that the sore, when she desired her son to see the deceased, was the size of "the top of a tea-cup," and that "the skin was not broken." I shall make no more remarks upon this part of the evidence, it must carry its own conviction to every sensible mind. Again: "I considered the wound decidedly dangerous when first I saw it—dangerous to life." No surgeon of *long* experience, I think I may venture to say, would have kept a patient for ten days\* under his care, and until mortification had actually commenced, without calling in some other advice, particularly where he considered, in the first instance, "the wound dangerous to life:" he would not have chosen to have had so great a responsibility upon his shoulders alone. A question to this

\* It appears in evidence that Mrs. Lloyd was ten days in the hands of Mr. Campbell, before Mr. Vance was called in.



effect was ably put to Mr. Campbell by Mr. Phillips, the counsel, and the answer of Mr. C. was: "I chanced "it." This is an extraordinary way of speaking of a patient—CHANCE! *Had Mr. Long made such an admission, we should never have heard the last of it!* Here, indeed, is carelessness of a patient's life; ignorance and arrogance are here personified.

And Mister Vance  
 Approv'd the CHANCE!!!

But to proceed with Mr. Campbell's evidence: "I administered internally saline and aperient medicines, and after that she had bark and mineral acids, with quinine." Is it not possible these mineral acids produced the erosion of the tongue, mouth, and fauces, as described by Mr. Vance? It seems highly probable, since I have already mentioned that Mr. Brodie considered "a mineral acid" applied *externally* likely to cause such a wound as he saw, although he said he did not mean to say such had been applied in this case. If then a *mineral acid* would produce this effect *externally*, how much more so when administered *internally*. These preparations are even known to destroy, or erode the teeth, much more so one *would suppose* the tongue, &c. Again, "Mortification began *about a week* after I visited her." On being cross-examined upon this point, Mr. Campbell states, "she was under my care about seven or eight days, when gangrene commenced." Really this gentleman does not seem to be acquainted with the most common medical terms, since every one is aware that gangrene is *previous* to mortification; and yet he makes *gangrene*

quite sound. A proof the inhalation had nothing to do with the erosion of the tongue, mouth, and fauces.

And now for Captain Lloyd, husband to the deceased.

This gentleman is entitled to the commiseration of every feeling and generous heart. He has lost the partner of his life, the participator in his pleasures, his comfort and solace when afflicted. To attack him would be unmanly; it would be a disgrace to the writer and the work, which no excuse could palliate, no sophistry defend. Yes truly, to have an affectionate and amiable wife torn from his side in the prime of life; to see his motherless children gazing upon that situation in the family circle, once filled by the dear object of filial love, is a sight that would penetrate a heart encased in adamant, or melt the bosom frozen beneath the northern star. Neither Mr. Long or his friends would be guilty of such want of humanity; they would never disgrace themselves so in the annals of society. They would, on the contrary, rather soothe his grief, and become the friends of his bereaved children.

Mrs. Lloyd went of her own accord, and by the wish of friends, one of whom was *her husband*. Mr. Long therefore attended from a wish to benefit her; and had he not been interfered with, I have not the slightest doubt but that Mrs. Lloyd would at this moment have been alive and well, while her husband would have viewed Mr. Long with gratitude, for having cured a distressing malady, which had so long tormented a beloved object.

I shall give but one extract from Captain Lloyd's evidence *here*; it was given at the trial, and is as follows:



To the Judge (with great agitation): "My Lord, I  
 "have been grossly misrepresented, and I wish to vin-  
 "dicate my character. I had no wish to follow up this  
 "prosecution; but I was *compelled* to do it by the  
 "MEDICAL PROFESSION." Here was the hidden mys-  
 tery developed! Here the concealed adder discovered!  
 For the justification of a noble profession I must make  
 some alteration in Captain Lloyd's deposition: it was  
 not the MEDICAL PROFESSION, but a *part*, an *unworthy*  
*part*, of that learned body. I should be guilty of in-  
 justice, were I to proscribe the whole frame for the  
 misconduct of a few *groveling* members: since many  
 in that numerous and learned fraternity have been, and  
 still are, Mr. Long's sincere friends and well-wishers.

"Full m̃any a glorious morning have I seen  
 Flatter the mountain-tops with sovereign eye,  
 Kissing with golden face the meadows green,  
 Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy;  
 Anon, permit the *basest* clouds to ride,  
 With *ugly* rack, on its celestial face."

SHAKSPEARE.

## DEFENCE OF MR. LONG.

FOUNDED UPON THE FOREGOING EVIDENCE, ETC.

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IN defending Mr. Long upon the evidence *against* him, it has been stated by the opposing party, that extracting mere isolated parts which are mostly favourable to him, thereby leaving many observations which occurred in the testimony of the medical gentlemen unnoticed, which had a contrary tendency, is not a *fair* mode of comment; this argument has been promulgated in a pamphlet, which avowedly was published as an answer to my former defence of Mr. Long. It will be remembered by those who read that defence, that I prepared for such an objection, and therefore I shall use the same words as I did then: that had I done otherwise than I have, I should tire the reader with a great deal of unimportant matter. At the same time, I have not the least hesitation in affirming, that *Mr. Long's case* would be greatly strengthened, as any unbiassed reader of the evidence against him must perceive that discrepancies are strung as thick as the beads on the rosary pendant from the girdle of a Roman Catholic devotee. At any rate it must be allowed, that the extracts I have given are of such a description, that any observations of a different kind which fell from the medical witnesses, would tend the more to show how contradictory their evidence was, from beginning to end. I am inclined to think,

nay, I am almost ready to assert, that those medical gentlemen who were attendant at the inquests and subsequent trials of Mr. Long, were led away by *too great* an anxiety for the *public welfare*, and therefore pressed the subject beyond the bounds of prudence, as far as regarded their testimony ; since gentlemen of education and science, I am well assured, would never oppose another, as it has been imagined, merely because that other *enjoyed a superior income to themselves*.

I shall now proceed to explain the cause which first led Mrs. Cashin to place her daughter, the late Miss Catherine, under Mr. Long's medical care, and from thence I shall proceed to the late case of Mrs. Lloyd.

Early in June last, as nearly as Mr. Long can recollect, Mrs. and the Misses Cashin first came to his house. Their purpose was to consult him respecting Miss Ellen Cashin's health, who was then in the *last stage* of consumption. Mr. Long gave little or no hopes of a cure, but through their earnest solicitations consented to make the trial. Some time after, a Miss O'Connor, a near connection of Mrs. Cashin, came from Dublin, at *Mrs. Cashin's recommendation*, and placed *herself* under Mr. Long's care. She continued with him about a month, and left him cured, as will appear from the following note, written by Miss O'Connor to Mr. Long, dated the 4th August :

“ Dear Sir :

“ Deeply indebted to your valuable discovery,  
 “ that (under Providence) has been the means of re-  
 “ storing to me the inestimable blessing of health, of  
 “ which I had been deprived for the last *four years*,  
 “ allow me to offer you my most grateful thanks, and



"to join my name, very sincerely, to the number of  
"your truly obliged friends.

"M. J. O'CONNOR."

During the period of Miss O'Connor's attendance at Mr. Long's house, she asked him to tell her candidly his opinion of the eldest Miss Cashin's health. Mr. Long replied, that from her appearance he should fear her falling into a consumption before many months should elapse. Miss O'Connor *wished* him to state his opinion to Mrs. Cashin, which, from a feeling of delicacy, he declined. However, Miss O'Connor repeated this conversation to Mrs. Cashin, and the result was, that Miss Catherine Cashin (the deceased) was placed *by her mother* under Mr. Long's care.

All this was fully corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Sweetman, brother-in-law to the deceased, from whose evidence I have not yet given any extracts, as I considered they would apply better at this period of the question; I will therefore now make use of a few quotations. In answer to a question put by Mr. Adolphus: "Is it within your knowledge, that some of the relations of this young lady died of consumption?"—Mr. Sweetman answered, "a brother\* died about a *year* ago."—Mr. Adolphus: "Has one died since that?"—Mr. Sweetman: "A little girl of sixteen has died since the inquest."—By a juror: "Was not that young lady also under Mr. Long's care?"—Mr. Sweetman: "It was to put her under his care that her mother and sister left Ireland. She was in a consumption. He said from the begin-

\* Mr. L. did not attend the brother, as some of his enemies have represented.

"ning he could not undertake to cure her." He then stated, that it was by the advice of a young friend of Miss Cashin's (the deceased) that her mother placed *her* under Mr. Long's care. He had also mentioned in a former part of his evidence, that soon after he arrived he felt the *pulse* of Miss Cashin, "which was "about *seventy*, about as *regular as his own*, and that "her hand was *cooler than usual*:" which evidently shows, that this young lady could not have been in that state of *fever, irritation, and excitement*, she was represented to be. In answer to a question, "what is Mr. Long's fee?" he answered, "a guinea for each patient; *but Mr. Long did not receive this from Mrs. Cashin.*"

These extracts tend to prove that Mr. Long did not *himself* endeavour to persuade Miss Cashin to commence a course of attendance upon him: that being asked his opinion by another young lady concerning Miss Cashin, he merely said what struck him from his own observation: that his consenting to receive her was entirely from a wish to *benefit her*, and not from any *mercenary* motives: that previously he had taken the younger sister without expecting any credit from her, as he had pronounced her case almost hopeless! Also that consumption was an hereditary disease in the Cashin family, and therefore if he saw any symptom of a pulmonary nature, he may be justified in pronouncing Miss Cashin consumptive. And lastly, that the Cashins' confidence in him was by no means extraordinary, as he had already cured a connexion of theirs (Miss O'Connor), *under their own eyes*, of a disease she had been afflicted with for four years; as also that they had originally come to Mr. Long through

the recommendation of a Mr. Peter O'Brien, another distant connection, who was also recovered by Mr. L. from a hopeless and reduced state of body, and is now enjoying the highest health, to the great annoyance of the *Limerick Regulars*.

It may be well here to state, that I am informed by a patient, on whose testimony I can rely, and who was attending Mr. Long at the same time that Miss Cashin and Miss O'Connor were, that the latter young lady appeared so ill when she first entered upon Mr. Long's course of practice, that her recovery seemed next to an impossibility, and that Miss Cashin was by *no means a healthy-looking* girl. The one recovered, the other died. Had a regular practitioner attended, and the same results had taken place, *he* would have been extolled for his cure of the one, and never condemned for his loss of the other.

The object of Mr. Long's persecutors was evidently to impress the public with a disgust for that gentleman, for having caused the death of a beautiful, *healthy*, symmetrically-formed young lady. I have been informed, however, that the mark was somewhat overshot in this respect: *n'importe*, it had the desired effect upon the minds of the jurymen.\*

When Dr. Thompson commenced his evidence, all were on the tip-toe of expectation, for it appeared as if he had discovered the cause of such sudden dissolution. Something resembling a tape-worm was seen to emerge from this gentleman's pocket; but when

\* And in order to impress them still more with aversion to Mr. Long, "masses of putrid flesh" cut from the back of the deceased were handed about, until every body but the doctors themselves were almost poisoned with the revolting effluvia.



it was produced (oh, dreadful disappointment ! ), it turned out to be nothing more than a piece of common tape, neatly knotted at different distances, in order to explain to the jury that this young lady was formed according to strict "painters' proportion." It may be considered that Dr. Thompson somewhat encroached upon another's profession, since a painter would have been a more regular person to speak to this fact; but, however, I should think it signified very little whether the poor young lady was well or ill-formed, as the cause of her death was doubtful she was equally entitled to an investigation. Dr. Thompson made other observations in the course of his examination, some of which are contained in the extracts I have already given, which do not evince a superior knowledge of colours, *viz.* "greenish-blue," &c. &c. It will be said, and very *justly*, this has nothing to do with his attainments as a medical man. It certainly has not; but those who are so very jealous of any encroachment upon their own profession, should not dabble in another's. I do not immediately accuse Dr. Thompson of this; for, as I have before stated, I am inclined to think it was an *over-zeal* for the *public welfare* that induced him to act as he did. But there is one person, pretty well-known to society, who assumes as many characters as Mathews or Yates, *viz.* a reformer of medical jurisprudence, a *stiff cross-examining* counsellor, a politician, a public orator, a candidate for the office of a *petty* judge (and, had he succeeded, a *pretty* judge he would have made), a vestry reformer, and the *reputed* decapitator of Thistlewood. And all these quicker than Proteus himself; for the love of what? *not of money*, but of his country! It is reported

that he once figured as a bencher in St. George's Fields. If this be true, I cannot help thinking it is a pity he ever merged *so honourable* a character in the less noble one of a self-created barrister. But perhaps the day will come when, disgusted with society for not sufficiently appreciating his services, he may again retire to the mild sequestration of that highly *honourable* and quiet calling.

The public *in general*, no doubt, consider that this prosecution was instituted and supported by the mother and friends of the deceased young lady. Quite the contrary. The Editor of the *Lancet* was the person who took this upon himself, as appears from his own publication. He did it, no doubt, with an intent to *serve his country*; but never did patriot before repine so much at being obliged to expend £30 or £40 for that purpose. I say £30 or £40, since he is likely to receive, if he has not done so already, the greater portion of the money advanced by him out of the fine paid by Mr. Long. If medical men undertake the prosecutions of Mr. Long—if medical men undertake to act as counsel—if they try to influence the judges and to manufacture law for the occasion—it will be pretty evident that *patriotism* has but little to do with their zeal. I should not have alluded to the Editor had he not taken so active a part in this proceeding.

“ Non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam præfuit.”—CICERO.

That Mr. Long's system is founded upon the most *simple* and *scientific* principles, I think a very few observations will amply prove. His *principal*, although not only modes of cure for consumption, are by *inhalation*.

and a *counter-irritant* by an external application. Is this to be called unscientific? then the remedies of the regular practitioners are equally so. Why do physicians order consumptive patients into Devonshire, to Lisbon, to Madeira, and even to India? In order that they may breathe a purer air. Mr. Long's system is to give to the patient, as it were, this artificial air to inhale,\* which, he has often explained, has the effect to ripen any ulcers that may exist, and enable them to be thrown off the lungs with greater ease. And now let me ask, whether it is consistent with common sense to suppose any *medicine* can act so well upon the lungs as *inhalation*? Again, why do medical men make use of blisters, setons, issues, and a preparation of tartar emetic, but for the purpose of drawing, by counter-irritation, an internal disease (according to sympathetic attraction) to the surface? Mr. Long only professes to do this by his application. But here lies the sore point. Mr. Long *has* discovered a preparation which will have no effect where there exists no disease, as appears in a letter I have already referred to, and which fact was fully borne out by seventeen witnesses at the inquest on Miss Cashin;† and the case is apparent at once, since *many* patients apply the remedy

\* It may be urged as an argument against this explanation, that the patients only inhaled this pure air during their stay at Mr. Long's house each day, and then returned into the less salubrious atmosphere of London streets. At this rate, sick persons should not take an airing, because they will have to return home perhaps in a short time. Besides, Mr. L.'s inhalation being medicated, it is likely to be of more use in an hour than the air of India, &c. may be in a day or week.

† There were sixty-three patients all ready (had they been called) to attest the same fact.



with their own hands when the sore is within their powers of application (*viz.* either the chest or stomach), and therefore their hands would be completely flayed if the preparation was so very *corrosive*.

And here it will, perhaps, be considered by the readers, that I have been endeavouring to pluck out the mote in my brother's eye without perceiving the beam in mine own eye; that is, by accusing some medical gentleman of encroaching upon another's profession, while I am committing the same fault, by arguing upon a point of medical treatment. But when I explain that I have by me the observations of an eminent *medical man* upon the case of Miss Cashin, I may be considered as only advancing a true medical *opinion*. The observations I allude to, after proving most satisfactorily every thing advanced, conclude with this result :

“1st. That the sore on deceased's back was not mortified.”

“2dly. That even if it was mortified, it was not the cause of her death.”

“3dly. That *congestion* in her lungs, from an affection in the stomach, *was* the cause of her death.”

“4thly. That Mr. Long's practice is *built* upon *scientific principles*.”

“5thly and lastly, That new discoveries have ever met with opposition.”

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Another objection I have also heard started against Mr. Long, *viz.* his professing to cure so many diseases by one method. The gentleman whose remarks I have just referred to, entirely exonerates him from any quackery on this point, since he enumerates no

less than thirty-seven *principal* disorders, with others, for which the regular practitioners adopt one mode of treatment, *viz. counter-irritation*.\* In fact, it is well known that many of the *mostly-used* remedies by medical men of the present day originated with persons they were pleased to call quacks. For instance, mercury; the safe use of arsenic; and others; and was Mr. Long to give up his nostrum, hundreds would, I venture to affirm, come forward, and declare they considered it a most useful discovery, and that they were sorry he had suffered so much. And had they waited, I have reason to think it was his intention in good time to have done so; but I know Mr. Long's bold and manly spirit will never suffer persecution to *wring* it from him.

But there are some points that have already been named in Miss Cashin's case, that I am anxious to draw the observation of the reader more particularly to, before I proceed to Mrs. Lloyd's. It is a well-known fact, that of all fruit, plums are perhaps *nearly* the most injurious. That Miss Cashin had eaten plums is proved by an extract from Mrs. Roddis's statement, which I have already given, *viz.* "the deceased had purple grapes after *the plums were discontinued*."

It could have been proved upon the trial by three or four most respectable witnesses, that these were a favourite fruit † of the Misses Cashin, but as they were not called, this will be considered no defence of Mr.

\* Experiments in it are also tried by the Regulars, as will be seen in the Appendix. No. IV.

† Plums have been known to produce death through sickness and inflammation of the stomach, without any other *apparent* cause.

Long. I will therefore proceed now entirely upon the depositions of the witnesses *against* him, none of whom were cross-examined except Mr. Brodie. Had they been, their evidence would have been blown to "shreds and patches." Mr. Brodie had but one question asked by Mr. Gurney, which was as follows:—"Mr. Brodie, do you not consider the sore would "have greatly altered in a week's time?" Mr. Brodie, hesitating, "no, certainly not—not at all?" The object of this question is evident; for every unbiassed medical man I have spoken to upon the subject has declared, that the *post mortem* examiners could not (so long a time after death as a week) form any opinion of the state of the sore while the patient was alive; but if Mr. Brodie *be correct*, then in a week's time *the body itself* would not alter. Again, *if there was no alteration at all in the body in a week*, there could be none in *a month, a year, &c. ad infinitum*; and, by such reasoning, corruption has ceased to visit human nature. It will perhaps be considered, that Mr. Brodie meant merely as to *visual appearance*; but I beg to observe, that the question by the learned counsel entirely related to the *structure of the parts*. But Dr. Thomson has already proved that the body was in a *rapid* state of decomposition, and therefore the sore which formed part of that body must have been so in a greater degree, because Mr. Brodie swore that even in life-time the part was sloughing: a term which he explained was synonymous with mortification; while Dr. Thomson swore there was "no sloughing, no mortification, no part that had become dead "previous to the death of the patient."

I will now observe slightly upon a few other points



of consequence. It appears from the evidence of the opposing witnesses, that the wound was only the size of the palm of the hand. Alice Dyke, Mr. Long's own servant, fully corroborated this statement. The inflammation had perhaps extended, and after death putrified, which no doubt a good deal misled the *post mortem* examiners. Dr. Thompson *owned* "that the most *minute examination* did not enable them "to decide *in all cases*." Again, Mr. Long had pronounced deceased consumptive, of which there appears pretty good proof, or at any rate she was not that *very healthy* subject, having, as has been stated, venous congestion, purulent matter, two cicatrices, and numerous adhesions in the lungs, and the remains of an old attack of bronchitis. That the spinal marrow was not injured it has also been stated, and therefore the effects of the *wound* could not have gone so *very deep*. And lastly, that the jury declared, on the very first day of the inquest, before the body had been opened, that *they* had entirely made up their minds; and had it not been for Mr. Porter, the surgeon, they would have returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Long, without even hearing any thing that might be advanced in his favour. Is this English justice? is this English freedom? No: it resembles more the speech of a Spanish inquisitorial conclave, or the founders of a Bastile.\* What can be more absurd, what more unjust, or more cruel, than the returning a verdict of

\* There never was a more disgusting or disgraceful scene than *this* inquest; every thing urged in Mr. L.'s favour was received with groans and hisses, whilst vulgar plaudits burst from the opposing party when any observation was advanced against him!!!

manslaughter against Mr. Long, who *evidently wished* to do Miss Cashin a service, even supposing he was *mistaken*; when the papers teem every day with accounts of men murdering their wives, wives their husbands, parents their children, by starvation and ill-usage, and yet the juries bring in their verdict *only manslaughter*! Indeed, there has lately appeared a new sort of verdict, for one who died from being knocked down “for a lark,” *viz. excusable homicide*! and the reason given by the sapient jurors was, that there existed no malice prepense. I am certain there did not; but I am equally convinced this explanation would apply to Mr. Long and the deceased Miss Cashin! as also to his attendance on the departed Mrs. Lloyd, who was a *particular friend*. The prejudice that is evidently raised against Mr. Long, whilst the press (which I intend to review in part) have been giving to the public every thing that could prevent the slightest chance of an unbiassed trial, is a disgrace to England and to Englishmen. Such conduct would have been reprobated towards a murderer, a plunderer, an incendiary. Mr. Long is none of these; but he has been guilty of a more heinous crime—he has dared *to cure* those who were pronounced *incurable!!!* A surgeon of first-rate talent and experience, speaking the other day of Mr. Long, made the following liberal observation: “*I know* that Mr. Long has performed “most extraordinary cures, nay, even miraculous, and “therefore this is evidently a most cruel persecution “of a man of talent.”

It is also supposed, and I believe very erroneously, that Mr. Long has been making so enormous an income for the last three or four years, that in fact he

rolls in gold. I cannot take it upon myself to say what has been his gains; but this I know, that Mr. Long has been so generous in taking many patients for *little or nothing*, that his receipts cannot have been what has been stated.

And now, for the last and most important point of all in *this* proceeding. It will be remembered that Mr. Long had under his care, for about six weeks, the younger sister of the deceased. She, during her attendance, had her back rubbed several times. Mr. Sweetman, in his evidence, said, he was told that Miss Ellen had an excoriation upon her back. Now, if Mr. Long's liniment was this dreadfully *corrosive* preparation, she would have been completely devoured before the other sister was taken ill. If the same appearances had existed in Miss Ellen's case as in Miss Cashin's, there is not a doubt it would have been mentioned upon the inquest, so anxious were they to criminate Mr. Long; but nothing of the kind existed. And why? because Miss Ellen was rubbed often, and therefore as the acrid humour collected it was drawn off: but in Miss Cashin's case she was rubbed but once, and therefore all the peccant matter, no doubt, was attracted to that part, and not being extracted she suffered much pain and uneasiness, and after death it putrified.

I shall now proceed to the case of the late Mrs. Lloyd, and advancing in the same order as I have done in Miss Cashin's, I shall explain *how* Mrs. Lloyd came to put *herself* under Mr. Long's care.



Captain and Mrs. Lloyd were on a visit at a gentleman's and lady's house, who were in some way *related* to them. The lady had been a patient of Mr. Long's, as also her little boy, *then quite an infant*. The consequence of this visit was, that Captain and Mrs. Lloyd formed an acquaintance with Mr. Long, and very soon, *apparently*, a sincere friendship.

At the inquest which was held upon the body of the late unfortunate and lamented young lady Miss Cashin, Captain and Mrs. Lloyd were among the most regular and anxious friends who attended. To this I can bear witness myself, since I spoke several times to Mrs. Lloyd, who expressed herself most desirous, that the infant before-named should be shown to the jury, in order to prove that Mr. Long's application could not be an injurious preparation, as his tender little frame had been *frequently* washed with it. This, I repeat, was the *peculiar request* of the late Mrs. Lloyd.

Is it to be wondered at then, that Captain and Mrs. Lloyd should have confidence in Mr. Long's skill, seeing as they did, so many respectable witnesses to his medical powers, as also being apprized of this little child having been under his care?

Mrs. Lloyd had long been troubled with an "irritation of the throat, which affected her swallowing." Mr. Vance had attended her about three years ago, but had not in the least relieved her; by his own evidence it appeared that *he* had endeavoured to cure her of this troublesome disease by an internal application of *lunar caustic* to the parts affected. He, however, did not cure her; for it appears, that "although she

"was attended by Mr. Vance, she complained until she went to Mr. Long."

When she went to him (being persuaded by her friends and husband so to do), she had just had (as appears by Captain Lloyd's own evidence at the inquest) "a small blister upon her throat *for fear* of a "slight cold, which she was in the habit of doing *her-self*, whenever she felt it coming on. The blister "was about the size of half a dollar. The blister *partially* rose, but was *taken off a few hours after it was* "put on, and *before it had produced its ordinary effects*, "she dressed it with simple dressing." It appears very strange, that if Mrs. Lloyd was in such health, she should apply a blister at all, and more so, to *prevent* a disease she might not have. Again, to take off a blister before it had expended itself did not seem a prudent mode of proceeding; it would be as sensible to take an aperient, and immediately counteract it with an astringent. In consequence, however, of this blister having been so lately removed, Mr. Long refused to make any application to the throat of Mrs. Lloyd, until the parts were healed; he however ordered her to inhale, which she did for two or three days. This poor lady finding, no doubt, the irritation in her throat a barrier to many enjoyments, and feeling a wish to be cured of so unpleasant a malady *unknown* to Mr. Long, requested the maid-servant, who attends the ladies, to make an application to her throat. That Mr. Long was likely to have known nothing of the matter, appears in Captain Lloyd's evidence, for he says, "On "this day, the 12th, I called on Mr. Long, who expressed his surprise at not seeing Mrs. Lloyd to go

“on with her inhaling.” Had he known she had been rubbed, it is very probable he would have added to the above sentence *rubbing*.\*

I shall proceed now to notice the course of treatment adopted by Mr. Campbell, to the deceased, and of which Mr. Vance and Mr. Brodie said, they entirely approved.

All persons are aware that there is no wound so difficult to heal, as one that is in a state of mortification. Yet, nevertheless, instances are frequently occurring where it is cured with the greatest success. Various applications in exciting poultices are made, such as the grounds of stale beer, or port wine, &c., and antiseptics are administered. None of these were used to Mrs. Lloyd, as appeared by the evidence of Mr. Campbell, that he “dressed the wound with “simple dressing, “common spermaceti ointment,” i. e. he applied a *spermaceti plaster*. On the trial, he said something about “*sprinkling powder of calamine*” upon the plaster, which made it bear an affinity to *Turnour’s cerate*, which, if any thing, was *worse* than the *plain ointment*. As I before mentioned, Messrs. Vance and Brodie approved of the treatment used, and Mr. Vance even went so far as to depose, “On the 21st of October, a mild dressing “had been applied by Mr. Campbell, which I desired “to be continued to the parts which were clean, and a “poultice to the foul.” If *grease* is injurious, which I

\* It may be started by the opposite party that Mr. Long should not allow a liniment which is capable of producing such effects, to be left in the power of a servant. To such an argument I would make this answer. Would a surgeon be considered to blame if a patient was to get a blister or other preparation applied by his shop-boy, when he had ordered that patient not to do so?



hope will appear ultimately,\* I may infer very fairly this result from the above admission of Mr. Vance; that no sooner had he by the poultice, (no matter what kind,) removed the *foul part*, than by an application of a *greasy* nature, he made the parts that were *clean* turn *foul* again, and so on until nothing was left. I beg it may be understood, that I believe Mr. Vance *did this* with the best intention, but was mistaken.

However, if Messrs. Vance, Brodie, and Campbell, are correct in saying, that *spermaceti plaster* is a *proper mode of treatment* for a *mortifying sore*, why then, well may the Astrologers call this year the eventful year of 1831. Hail happy period, when we are no longer to be kept in the dark as to Pharmacy, when through the fortunate event of Mr. Long's trial, we are come to the most useful knowledge, viz. what to apply to a *mortifying sore*. And what is that? Why, A SPERMACETI PLASTER! All the learning of the faculty, as regards the treatment of sores and wounds, appears from *these gentlemen* to be, how to apply a SPERMACETI PLASTER.

When the warlike Menelaus, as described in Homer, was *wounded* by the shaft from the bow of Pandarus, and Machaon the physician attended him, he is thus described as administering to the warrior's sufferings:

“ Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἶδεν ἔλμος, ὃθ' ἔμπεσε πικρὸς δῖστος,

“ Αἶμ' ἐκμυξήσας, ἐπ' αὖρ' ἥπια φάρμακα εἰδώς

“ Πάσσε, τά οἱ ποτὲ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε Χείρων.”

It has long been dubitable what these ἥπια φάρμακα mean; there is no longer that obscurity existing; no doubt they were *spermaceti plasters*.

\* Vide Appendix, No. 1.

Again, when the god Mars is described by the same immortal poet, as being wounded by Diomede, and Jupiter orders Pæon to heal him, the words are these:—

Τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὀδυνήματα φάρμακα πάσων,  
'Ἠέσας'.

And what were these *pain-relieving unguents*? no doubt *spermaceti plasters*! It comes then to this, that the height and length, and breadth and depth of medical skill, as regards wounds and sores, consists in knowing how to apply a SPERMACETI PLASTER!!!

I shall now close these cases, trusting that a discerning public will perceive that Mr. Long is the victim of persecution; and even if he were the cause of these ladies' deaths, yet he would only have been guilty of professional mistakes (which any other medical man might have committed), and not the perpetrator of felony.

“ Qui alterum accusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet.”

PLAUTUS.

A

## SHORT REVIEW

OF

### MR. ST. JOHN LONG'S PRESS ENEMIES.

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"Men have got a fashion now-a-days, that two or three *busy-bodies* will take upon them the name of the world, and broach their own conceits as if they were a general opinion,"—*Bacon*.

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IN proceeding to review Mr. Long's press enemies, I think, in justice to *myself*, that I ought to notice *first* a pamphlet which has lately appeared under the name of "Professional Morality in 1831, or the Lawyer's Defence of Medical Quackery," which avowedly is sent forth as an answer to my former defence of Mr. Long, and openly declares its intention and object, *viz.* that of putting him down, and therefore I shall not be out of order in taking up this work, as being also one of that gentleman's press enemies.

Let not this mole-hill of learning imagine he is unknown, for I can inform him that his very style betrays him, that of *scurrility* and *puerility*. This *astonishing* production emanates from one of Mr. Long's most bitter foes, and therefore, what can be expected in the way of argument from such a man. His observations are so exceedingly absurd, that I shall

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only give one short extract, which I think will clearly prove to every sensible mind what the whole consists of; it is as follows: "Our Cambridge Graduate has very wisely endeavoured to defend Long almost entirely upon the evidence *against* him. The evidence *for* him is so limited, so insufficient, and so unsatisfactory, that the best legal tact could turn it to little credit, and it is prudence which endeavours to gain the strong holds of the enemy when it has none of its own." This hardly requires a comment. Folly appears so triumphant. If I undertake to defend Mr. Long entirely upon the evidence *against* him, is it not the best defence I could set up. It follows necessarily, that the evidence *for* him *must be in his favour*, and if I prove that the evidence *against* him is *likewise advantageous*, why——. I shall waste no more time upon this argument of my antagonist, it is in itself so extremely silly. However, he has given *me* credit for *wisdom* and *prudence*, a great allowance from one who does not possess *either* himself.

I shall now make some observations upon this gentleman, and his work, as a whole. It purports to be written by a "Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a Master of Surgery and Arts." We all know, that there is such a thing as purchasing a degree in the North, and this gentleman, I have heard, is one of the purchasers. As far as his mastership of surgery and arts, he has proved himself to possess neither. His production will raise the blush of shame upon the cheek of every medical man of science, whilst it is a standing blot and disgrace upon the face of literature.

His principal argument against a lawyer defending

Mr. Long, appears to be this : that they are so accustomed to crime, that the finer feelings of the soul are blunted, and at last become perfectly callous. Of course, he means to infer that doctors *alone* are the beings who possess the mild spirit of Christianity, that from their tender soul alone springs the virtuous and sympathizing sigh. To this, I will offer as an argument, a case in his *own country* ; I mean that of — Burke,\* Esq., the peculiar friend of the medical men of Edinburgh. These *amiable* and *feeling* surgeons used to begin their cuttings-up before the bodies could have been *even cold*, and I dare say these *kind* and *merciful gentlemen* would be among the first to decry the “*Slaughterer* St. John Long.”

I will give “Our” Edinburgh “Graduate” this piece of wholesome advice, never to disgrace *himself* and *his profession*, by putting pen to paper again ; he wishes, no doubt, to proclaim himself to the world as a MODERN CHIRON ! but unlike that learned Centaur, who was half man half horse, he has proved himself half a man and—— I will leave the other half to the fertile imagination of the reader.

I shall now proceed to notice the *foolish*, *scurrilous*, and *false attacks* that have been made on Mr. Long’s origin ; and, for the sake of argument, will even admit them to be true for the present, in order to prove that they do not militate against Mr. Long in any one point of view. To proceed, then, with these *elegant* compositions : they describe him as being the son of a basket-maker ; that he followed the business some

\* This gentleman was the origin of the plaster panic, and I trust that Mr. Long’s trial will produce a spermaceti plaster panic, as also that his patients will in future trust to him instead of applying for other advice.

time, but evincing a *superior* talent for painting, he took up that profession; that finding (observe) *his miserable productions* would not shield him from *want*, he takes a house in *Harley-street*, and commences *Quack Doctor*.<sup>\*</sup> Now, *lie* is written legibly on the face of such a representation; for is it likely that the man who evinced so *superior a talent for painting* should produce such *miserable performances* as not to be able to live by them, and in this state of *beggary* to take a house in *Harley-street*, which must have required some funds to support until his practice proved successful.

The day may come, perhaps, when it will be worth while to give Mr. Long's life in full, I will therefore observe but slightly upon it now; nevertheless, I will point out some particulars. *He is not the ignorant, illiterate, impudent blackguard*, that his enemies represent him to be.<sup>†</sup> He has, as I have before stated, been an *historical painter*,<sup>‡</sup> and was also the intimate friend of Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, I think, would never have received him as such had he been so *wretched a dauber*. In prosecuting this profession, he was obliged to dissect, and that frequently, under the eye of Mr. Dermott, formerly of Guy's Hospital. This was fully corroborated by a physician of great eminence, residing in London, who attended to give evidence in Miss Cashin's case, that, had it been produced, would have at once

<sup>\*</sup> They have also denominated him a carpenter, a stone-mason, a valet, a messenger (*i. e.* ἄγγελος; an angel), a zinc-worker, a sign-dauber, a house-painter, &c. &c. &c. Certainly he must be a clever man to assume so many characters, and all in such a short time.

<sup>†</sup> Vide Appendix, No. III.

<sup>‡</sup> Mr. Long gained a medal at the Royal Society for a composition.



checked any further proceedings against Mr. Long; but Mr. L.'s counsel omitted to call for it, never expecting, as I have before stated, so absurd a verdict as was given. His deposition would have been to the following effect: That *he*, when first he heard of this case of Mr. Long's, felt indignant, considering that he was an ignorant, unscientific pretender; but upon reconsideration, the name struck him as familiar, and he remembered that a gentleman of the name of Long had been pointed out to him, by Mr. Dermot, as a *most talented character*. He accordingly called upon Mr. Long, and, in the presence of several most respectable patients, shook him most cordially by the hand, saying, that he attributed the success of many of his pupils to Mr. Long's generosity, in having given up to them subjects (which he had previously dissected, and had purchased at a very great expense) for their use and information. *All this was done by this poor, beggarly, starving wretch, before he took up the profession of a quack!* It may be as well to state that this medical gentleman is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, as well as Lecturer on Anatomy; and that he said, to a young gentleman *in Mr. Long's own house* (observing some pictures in an ante-room which the same young gentleman *had seen Mr. Long painting* some time before, developing the heart, lungs, and organs of the stomach), "How beautifully Mr. Long pourtrays internal anatomy!" The question was put—"Do you really think so?"—He answered, "I do."—Then said the other, "I asked the question, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the interior organs of the body to be a judge myself."

This, I trust, will prove to the public Mr. Long is not

so ignorant of the *rudiments* of his present profession as some have represented him to be.\*

But even supposing it true that Mr. Long was lowly born, would that deteriorate from either his talents or character? Is Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia* less conclusive because he was a plough-boy, or his title less honourable because he did not receive it by inheritance? Is Dr. Hutton less to be respected as a mathematician, because he was in youth a poor boy who drove the coal-carts up from the mine? Do Shakspeare's works contain less talent because he was a deer-stealer? Or was Bonaparte an inferior general for having drawn breath in a remote part of Corsica? Or Kirk White less *amiable* because the son of a *butcher*?

I shall now observe upon a few of the contemptible attacks that have appeared on his character and connexions. Some ignorant booby, who signed himself "M. D. in the United Kingdom" (but who, more likely, was an apprentice to a pettifogging apothecary), in order to show his learning, compares Mr. Long to Molière's Sganarelle. The absurdity and ignorance of such a comparison is apparent, since Sganarelle appears to be a faggot-binder, who, by *force* is compelled to act *the Doctor* against *his own will*, and accordingly he is represented by Molière as prescribing many absurd things, which he considered the regular doctors likely to have ordered in such cases. The admirable satirist, therefore, evidently intends *this* as a ridicule of medical men, not of quacks. The practice of Le Sage's

\* Mr. L. was (previous to his undertaking to cure diseases) elected by ballot a member of the Royal Society of Literature, as also of the Royal Asiatic Society, and received other marks of distinction from institutions of a superior caste.



Sangrado is also produced as a simile by this Colossus of Literature. Truly this is a *very happy* idea, when it appears that Sangrado was a physician who ordered copious *bleeding* and *warm water* for all his patients, and Mr. Long is known to be *opposed to bleeding*, and always desirous for his patients to *live well*. As the gauntlet as been thrown by Mr. Long's enemies, as far as the introduction of Molière, I shall throw in any quotation from that author I think likely to apply. The Editor of the Lancet (a *puny instrument* of attack), after numerous invectives of the most insulting, yet contemptible description, makes the following observation: "Accordingly, at the inquest, we were anxious "to obtain from Long's own witnesses, what was his "opinion (if the fellow be equal to connect two ideas "upon a medical subject) of the cause of Miss Cashin's "death; and by constantly directing our attention to "this one point, we at last elicited from one of his own "witnesses, Mrs. G—— S——, that Long had told "her that Miss Cashin died from an *inflammation of the "stomach*. This was a fact of great importance; for "here we had direct evidence of the wretch's brutal "ignorance of even the rudiments of medical practice. "What said Mrs. Roddis: 'Long directed me to give "the deceased a tumbler full of mulled wine.' What "said Long to Mrs. G—— S——? 'The deceased "had inflammation \* of the stomach.' And what was "the monstrous remedy? A tumbler of mulled wine!"

I should never have thought it worth while to take notice of any thing else of an argumentative de-

\* This is *false*! Mrs. G—— S—— said *complaint* in the stomach, and therefore port wine, or any astringent, would be proper; but, however, it may stand, as it agrees better with Mr. Long's observation upon the deceased to Mrs. G—— S—— after death.



scription in this periodical; but as this attacks Mr. Long upon his knowledge, and is likely to mislead, I will state how Mr. Long came to give such an opinion. The fact is, he was as much surprised as Mr. Brodie at the sudden death of Miss Cashin (and that Mr. Brodie was surprised, is proved by being *twenty-four hours* before he again visited his patient). Mr. Long, therefore, *not being allowed* to be present at the *post mortem* examination, could only form an opinion on the report of the evidence which was occasionally carried to him by his friends. Being asked, therefore, by a patient, to what he attributed Miss Cashin's death? he answered, "I suppose the inflammation which appears to have existed in the stomach." If Mr. Long was faulty in ordering port wine, he is exonerated by Mr. Brodie, when he says, "it would have been beneficial could she have retained it." And let me ask, *does it never happen* that the first-rate physicians will find, after death, they have mistaken a case, and administered the most improper medicines? And yet are they called "wretches," "felons," and "ignorant brutes?" They may, perhaps, by the Lancet editor; but the word of that man, who is a general slanderer, is not the value of a straw in the scale of justice.\* The fact is, the Editor wishes to become the people's orator, as he has once or twice

\* The Editor has been fined for several libels. He does not consider the College and Apothecaries Hall examinations at all a safeguard to society. He has often proclaimed in his publication, that their respective boards were totally inadequate to examine; called the Members of the College of Surgeons' board, "old women and dowagers;" and those belonging to the Apothecaries Hall, "the old bags at Rhubarb Hall." He has often stated in his Journal that they *murdered* their patients; and that pupils who were rejected at the College in Dublin and Edinburgh for *incompetency*, came here the same week and passed with *éclat*.

shown, but has not produced the same amicable results as Virgil so beautifully describes :

“ Ae, veluti magno in populo cum sæpe coorta est

“ Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus ;

“ Jamque faces et saxa volant ; furor arma ministrat ;

“ Tum pietate gravem ac meritis si fortè virum quem

“ Conspectère, silent, arrectisque auribus adstant ;

“ Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet.”

But suppose any cruel person was to affirm that the Editor's house in Argyle-street, which was burnt down in so unhappy and mysterious a way, owed its devastation to him ; or, that a servant of his threw herself off from the top of the house, while on fire, and had been out of her mind ever since, for whom he had done nothing at all under her distressing situation ; or again, that he took a cottage after his misfortune, and decamped *sub luna*, leaving it in the greatest possible state of dilapidation, and the rent unpaid ; why all these would be vile slanders, and therefore he should be a little tender of other people's feelings, as he would not like such usage himself. I shall mention the Editor once more before I conclude.

Mr. Long's professing to cure diseases which the faculty pronounce incurable, seems to be a great objection with the public in general, as Eraste in Molière observes :

“ Un malade ne doit point vouloir guérir, que la faculté n'y consente.”

Mr. Long's patients have also been abused, and called *fools* and *dupes*. Amongst the many dangerous cases which have come under Mr. Long's care, none were more so than that of John Braithwaite, Esq., the civil engineer. It was considered by the faculty he



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could not live. His malady was an affection of the bronchia: he was by Mr. Long perfectly restored.\* Is it likely, let me ask, that a man of superior talent and science, and from whom the country has received so many useful inventions, and expect many more; is it likely, I say, that a gentleman of his attainments would not have discovered Mr. Long ere this if he were an impostor? Or how can it be said that such numbers of highly respectable witnesses, many holding the first rank in the country, should *all* be *mistaken*? Besides, an argument strikes me as very much in Mr. Long's favour, *viz.*, that most of those patients who have stood the firmest by him are either Irish or Scotch. The Irish are known to be a very shrewd people, not easily deceived; but the Scotch have ever been proverbial for their wariness, almost to a man; it is their characteristic. The press talks about the gullibility of John Bull. Now John Bulls form a very small part of Mr. Long's patients, and those he has are mostly from the north, where they are not noted in general for being fools.

The depositions of Mr. Long's friends have been considered generally as only proceeding from *dupes* or *liars*. The former title has been applied unsparingly to those most respectable, and many noble personages, by the public press; and the latter has been once or twice pretty broadly hinted at. Allow me to ask, whether the oaths of persons of character—of education—of rank—and having no *sinister motives*, are not to be considered as valid as those of *Other Persons*? It was said in one paper, that the attainments of the nobility were considerably below par at the present day. It is

\* Vide Appendix, No. II.



evident that the writer of this lampoon must have been some poor wretch who never travelled beyond the precincts of Grubb Street, as had he visited the universities, he would have seen many members of the first families in Great Britain bearing away some of the most distinguished honours. Besides, I have already pointed out one gentleman who was a patient of Mr. Long's, and whose talents are sufficiently before the public; and now I will mention another, who, if any thing, was *less likely* to be deceived than Mr. Braithwaite. I mean Mr. Porter, who was surgeon-general at Jamaica for twenty-two years. This gentleman made an ample fortune in the West-Indies by the discovery of a mode of cure for yellow fever, and was at first nearly as much opposed as Mr. Long; with this exception, that there were no trials, nor could they accuse him of not being regularly educated. But who can *wonder* at Mr. Long's persecutions! the brightest character that ever stepped was persecuted, even unto death.\* His cures were all *perverted*, but they were not the less *complete*: they were *miraculous*, yet they were not the less *certain*. In one of these miracles, St. John, speaking of the Pharisees:

“Then again called they the man that was blind, and said unto him, give God the praise: we know that this man is a sinner.

“He answered and said, whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.”

Mr. Long does not pretend to miracles; he gives his mode of practice, which has been proved by no means an uncommon one, he only withholds his preparations,

\* Let those who read this comparison, remember that I bring our Saviour forward to prove, that even perfection was not without its enemies and slanderers, and therefore why should a mortal expect more favours than this immortal being.



That he has effected extraordinary cures I will defy any one to contradict; and are those who have received that benefit they never experienced before, to think the less of him because he is called a quack? The idea is grossly absurd. A little repartee made by the friend of Mr. Oughton, Jun., of Manchester (who had attended Mr. Long for *consumption*, and entirely recovered, after being considered incurable by some very eminent men), will perhaps come in well here. That gentleman had just returned to his home quite restored, when some one observed: "Ah! Mr. Long has only patched him up."—"Never mind," said his friend, "they could not patch him here." This piece of patch-work, however, has lasted two years; and bids fair to last many more.

The editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* is also an avowed enemy of Mr. Long; in one article he speaks of him as a person partaking more of the "monkey than the man." The fact is, the editor judges of other people by *himself*:

"He is like unto a man beholding his *natural face* in a glass: for he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was."—Gen. Epist. of James.

Indeed, there have been no attacks upon Mr. Long which have appeared yet, that possess the least reason or justice about them. None of Mr. Long's opponents, I will venture to affirm, will ever be hung for Thames' arson, for a pamphlet came out some months ago, in which the whole wit seemed to consist in representing that

"A young lady went from Newington Butts,"  
To consult Mr. Long for a pain ———

Delicacy forbids my completing the rhyme.

Whittaker's Monthly Magazine, for last December, had a verbose but ineffectual article against Mr. Long. The writer not only attacked that gentleman, but also launched his paltry weapons at the most respectable of his patients. In order to strengthen his case, which he felt aware was a *bad one*, he descends to the grossest misrepresentation, and the very refuse of insult; it is clear that he is the sycophant of the medical men, the creature of pay, the envious slanderer of superior worth. He attempts to instruct us upon medicine and law, but only proves his own complete ignorance of either, whilst the puerile language in which he wraps his folly, appears but the index of a grovelling mind. In fact, with all the articles that have appeared against Mr. Long, the paucity of argument has been truly lamentable, whilst their only strength seemed to be in a fortress of falsehood, defended by a battery of abuse.

I will not tire the reader with any long *extracts* from the article I have alluded to: many have, and many may still read it; but I shall take *a few* of the impertinences against Mr. Long's patients, in the order they are placed in this fallacious emanation from an idiot's brain.

First, like all cowards, he commences an attack upon an unoffending young lady, merely because she had the gratitude to give evidence in favour of the man who rescued her from the very jaws of death. He represents her as appearing without any male protector, or female companion; as the decoy for other patients, the confederate of the juggler, and even the falsifier of her oath. What is this but the worst species of slander, the very essence of libel; and, added to all, false,



grossly false? This young lady was attended by a military gentleman (high in the East-India Company's service) and his wife, as also her own brother. She was pronounced by Mr. Thomas, a most eminent surgeon, of Leicester Place, in a hopeless condition (having consumption). She had lost her father, mother, a brother and sister, in this hitherto fatal disorder, and was restored by Mr. Long. She called some time after upon her former medical attendant, Mr. Thomas, and he did not know her; he was astounded when informed of her name, and designated her case a decided cure of consumption.

The next person attacked by this petty scribbler, is represented as "A Gentleman *who calls himself a Solicitor* at Brighton;" he is ridiculed as if he was a fool that knew not when he was ill or well, who rubbed his chest for his digestion, and then eat a "*shoulder of mutton!*" and one or two more insolent falsehoods. The gentleman was a Mr. Blewit, a highly respectable, and evidently sensible man. He had a wound in the thigh that Sir Astley Cooper pronounced one of the most aggravated cases he had ever seen; he received no relief from the numerous operations performed, and was CURED by Mr. Long. He mentioned, that when he went to Mr. L.'s, he had no appetite; but from inhaling, his digestion was improved, and soon after his first attendance, he could eat a mutton chop. From these gratuitous observations, springs the scurrilous impudence I have quoted.

I shall not waste any more time upon the trumpery observations of this hireling upon the cases of Mr. Long's patients, or else he might suppose that I considered he had by his sarcasm injured him. A pretty



figure this literary dauber makes this month (March), in his periodical, apologizing for his former conduct, actually proving himself a fool or something worse, endeavouring to shovel off his own shame upon the newspapers, whilst the fear of an action, or a horsewhip, is evidently the cause of his present recantation.

I shall make but one short observation respecting the articles in Fraser's Magazine, since they were so *very silly*, that they are not worthy a longer remark. I am sorry that he ever allowed his columns to be besmeared with such impudent falsehoods, and contemptible scurrility.

I shall now proceed to notice a challenge which Mr. Long has received from the Editor of the Lancet. This worthy wishes Mr. Long to allow him to be present whilst his patients are being rubbed, in order to test the effects of Mr. L.'s liniment. A most modest request! This I can inform him, that were Mr. Long to agree to such an arrangement, his patients would not. However, as this person has challenged Mr. Long, I will offer him the like, *viz.* To *prove* that the hundred pounds he proposes giving to any charity Lord Harewood may name, will come out of his own pocket, and not have to be subscribed: to *prove* how he came to lose his former medical business: to *prove* that he has not been three times convicted of libel: and last of all, to *prove* that he is a GENTLEMAN!!! If Mr. Editor cannot undertake to prove *all these*, why his future supporters and admirers "must be prepared, notwithstanding "their" *low* "titles, to be stigmatized as the willing "dupes and fools of a dishonest and tricking knave." —*Lancet*, Feb. 26, 1831.

In conclusion, I beg to guard the public from any future prosecution got up by the Regular Practitioners: their object is too evident; since, had they had the least spark of modesty about them, they would have been the last to have meddled in such dirty proceedings. I also shall on every other occasion of the kind favour them with a pamphlet, holding up their absurdities to public notice. It has been insinuated by one work, that I have been paid for my exertions in Mr. Long's case. It is false: friendship and gratitude have alone been my dictators, whilst a triumphant conquest is my only reward. And let me add, that had Mr. Long imagined I required pecuniary assistance, I have no doubt but his generosity would have amply repaid me for my trouble: but he well knew that no such want existed with me. As the immortal Shakespeare observes,

“ Slander,

“ Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,

“ As level as the cannon to his blank,

“ Transports its poison'd shot,”

has long been endeavouring to lay a foundation for Mr. Long's ruin, but has failed. If there are any who are really esteemed as eminent men opposed to this gentleman, let them come forward in a bold and manly manner, and balance their abilities with his. There are some, at this present moment considered superior for their talents, who were they to come to such a contact, would be hurled from the topmost peak of eminence into the abyss of nothingness.

“ What is fame? A fancied life in other's breath!

“ A thing beyond us, even before our death.

“ Just what you hear, you have!”—POPE.



## APPENDIX.

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### No. I.

[FROM THE MORNING POST OF THE 2d DECEMBER 1830.]

### TO THE EDITOR.

November, 1830.

SIR:

It is a source of sincere gratification to the friends and patients of Mr. St. John Long, to observe by your Paper of the 19th instant, the admission of a sensible and well-written letter from that gentleman in reference to the late Coroner's inquest on the death of Mrs. Lloyd, because it will prove, to his virulent persecutors, his friends, and the public at large, that *your* Paper (with a few others) is conducted on the broad and liberal principle of *audi alteram partem*. Having myself received incalculable benefit from Mr. Long's mode of treatment, between the months of November 1828 and April 1829, and having been upon terms of friendship with him since that period, and a frequent visitor and eye-witness of the cure of various diseases, in a number of highly respectable patients, and having also attentively watched the progress of their convalescence from the commencement of his application to the completion of their cure, I feel that it is a duty I owe to a cruelly persecuted fellow-subject of this free, enlightened, and happy country, as well as a debt of gratitude I owe to Mr.



Long, to become his public apologist, although it is my lot to move in a far humbler station of life than many of his noble patrons and patients; and were I at this time to remain silent, and allow the man who has (under Providence) restored me to health and usefulness, to sink under the weight of such an accumulating combination of enmity, persecution, and unmerited obloquy, I should hereafter feel that I had been guilty of the most contemptible pusillanimity, and should consider myself degraded to the ignominious level of a spy, *as there have been several*, from the enemy's camp.

But, Sir, I have been impelled to address you from another most paramount duty to the public in general, and to those patients in particular who may hereafter suffer from too great an excitement and irritability under Mr. Long's application; and hence, becoming alarmed, may be induced to tamper with themselves in the first instance, and, failing of success, may subsequently call in their usual medical advisers, who, however skilful, seem to be confounded at the appearance of the eruption and sore, and at any rate do not appear alive to the most simple, decisive, and innocent mode of treatment; and I venture to affirm, that if, after the information I am about to give from personal experience and practice, in a late case of my own, any other mode should be adopted of controlling the effects of Mr. Long's liniment, the death of the patient will not lie at his door, but must be attributable to subsequent mismanagement after he is dismissed.

I must beg leave to premise, that in consequence of close attendance at my office for nearly twelve months, during which I had but little opportunity for recreation, I experienced a great weight and uneasiness, with considerable heat and inflammation about the head, or what is usually denominated determination of blood to the head; and therefore, in the beginning of October, I obtained leave of absence from the office for three weeks or a month. I then made up my mind to attend Mr.

Long, in consequence of the benefit I had received under his treatment two years ago. By reference to a diary which I have long kept, I find my first visit to him was on the morning of Saturday, the 9th October last; and here I must beg to draw your attention as I proceed to the strange coincidences between Mrs. Lloyd's case and my own; with this difference, that I applied to no medical man whatever, and soon recovered. On seeing Mr. Long on the 9th October as before stated, (the same day Mrs. Lloyd attended him), he advised me first to inhale, and then to be rubbed on the nape of the neck to between the shoulders; and having upon a former occasion, for spasmodic affection of the chest and gout, submitted to the same discipline at least thirty times, and being satisfied that there was nothing corroding or eroding (as Mr. Brodie calls it) in the application, I immediately ordered the attendant to rub me, and he applied the liniment with so gentle a friction to what I had formerly been accustomed, that I expressed a doubt of its efficacy. Mr. Long then looked at my back, said it was enough, and ordered the cabbage-leaf to be put on; after which I took the same sponge, squeezed it out, and then, with the remainder of the liniment, *nearly half a saucer full*, I sponged my head, face, eyes, and behind the ears, for ten minutes, thoroughly, without producing the slightest rash; on the contrary, I felt exceedingly refreshed, and relieved from the weight and oppression about my head. I then walked home, and applied fresh cabbage-leaves at night, and during the following Sunday. On Monday morning, the 11th, I called again at Mr. Long's, when he examined my back, and ordered it to be merely washed with his liniment *round* the sore, but not to touch that part that was raw, as the discharge was sufficient. I called again on Tuesday the 12th, and Wednesday the 13th of October, continuing the inhaling, washing, and the renewal of fresh leaves. On Wednesday, the 13th, I dined at the London Tavern, in consequence of an invitation with which

I had been honoured : and although I had then been four days and nights under the operation of Mr. Long's DREADFULLY *corroding* and *eroding* liniment (as his enemies term it), no person appeared to have an idea that any thing was the matter with me. On Thursday, the 14th October, I attended again, and went through the same course ; but on this day, although my back was very sore, I took a long walk. On Friday, the 15th, attended Mr. Long, went through the same routine, and walked a considerable time about the Regent's Park before I returned home. But now, Sir, mark particularly what follows. On Saturday, the 16th, I went to Mr. Long, and informed him that my back was very sore and irritable ; he desired me by no means to attempt healing it up, but to keep up the discharge by a frequent renewal of fresh cabbage-leaves. After inhaling as usual, I very incautiously took a longer walk than I had been accustomed to for some years, *viz.* at least six or seven miles out and home. Here you will perceive another strong coincidence between Mrs. Lloyd's case and mine: for it appears by the evidence of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, the mother of the Surgeon, in answer to a Juryman, "that she (Mrs. Lloyd) had walked a *considerable distance* with the witness on the very day before she was taken so seriously ill." Now, in consequence of my having over-walked myself, my back became highly inflamed ; I felt jaded and fatigued with my walk, and I passed a very restless and almost sleepless night.

On the following morning, Sunday the 17th of October, the inflammation ran very high, when I ordered the cabbage-leaves to be removed, and the following simple poultice to be applied to my back, namely, the crumb of a soft loaf to be cut of sufficient size to cover the wound and the surrounding inflammation ; some milk and water, half and half, to be boiled and poured upon the bread, and the bread allowed to swell and become soft and pliable without separating, the liquid to be sufficiently expressed to prevent its running down the back, and a



little elder-flower water to be poured over that part of the poultice which was to lie next the back. This poultice was laid on as warm as I could bear it; in less than half an hour all that scorching heat and irritation (arising very much from over-fatigue the day before) gradually subsided, and I had a comfortable and refreshing sleep for nearly three hours. At one o'clock in the day the poultice was renewed, when the inflammation appeared considerably reduced; the pores being kept warm and open, discharged a considerable quantity of morbid humour. Another poultice was then applied, and towards night the inflammation and irritation was so subdued, and I felt myself so perfectly easy, that I ordered some common *spermaceti ointment* to be spread on linen, and to be applied to the sore to heal it up. Here is a third strange coincidence between Mrs. Lloyd's case and mine, for it appears in the evidence of the first surgeon, Mr. Campbell, before the Coroner, "that he took away the cabbage-leaves, and dressed the wounds with common *spermaceti ointment*." I will now state what was the baneful effect of this greasy plaster to my back. In the first place the inflammation and irritation returned rapidly and with redoubled virulence, attended with considerable fever and thirst; the glands about the neck and throat became swollen, hard, and sore to the touch, and I passed a restless and sleepless night. In the morning I ordered the spermaceti plaster to be removed, when it was found that several ulcers had formed during the night upon the excoriated part. I then ordered the former poultice to be resumed, and in about half an hour I fell asleep, and remained perfectly easy and comfortable until one o'clock in the day. The poultice was then repeated, as also the last thing at night, after which I slept the whole night undisturbed. In the morning the poultice was renewed, and repeated during the day. Towards evening the inflammation was completely subdued, leaving nothing but the ulcer to be healed. I therefore continued the poultices during the next day, Wednesday, the 20th

of October, when the ulcer also healed ; and on Thursday morning, the 21st, I paid a visit to Mr. Long, and informed him what had occurred since I saw him on Saturday, the 16th of October last ; and when I attended at Mr. Long's trial on the unfortunate death of Miss Cashin, I was perfectly well.

I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too much upon your valuable columns, but I trust I have proved that Mr. Long's liniment is not of that *corroding* or *eroding* quality, if left to work itself out, but that it is to be controlled by the most simple and *cheapest* poultice : and I think I have proved beyond contradiction, that the whole mischief, with reference to the unfortunate death of Mrs. Lloyd, has arisen from greasy plasters, and other opposing preparations ; for it does appear in evidence that Mrs. Lloyd herself applied greasy plasters, and she acknowledged to Mr. Long that she applied Turnour's Cerate ; and from the appearance of the chest, when Mr. Long was permitted to see her for the last time, he is convinced that she must have used blistering or fly ointment, such as apothecaries use for keeping a common blister open ; and this appears to have been corroborated by Captain Lloyd's own evidence, wherein he states "that where the matter rested it caused *fresh blisters*, some of which he cut to relieve her pain, as she complained all over." Now I do aver, that among all the patients I have seen, and from personal experience, Mr. Long's liniment never produced fresh blisters from the discharge touching a sound part in the neighbourhood of the wound itself. From the foregoing statement no other conclusion can be drawn than that Mrs. Lloyd, most incautiously and unfortunately in the first instance, added considerably to the inflammation on her chest by over-walking and fatiguing herself the day before she was taken so ill ; that she then applied greasy plasters, and probably blistering ointments which Mr. Long objected to. The cabbage-leaves were then replaced ; that she then sent for Mr. Campbell, who probably did not know what applications Mrs. Lloyd herself had put on,



and then he removes the cabbage-leaf, and puts on a greasy plaster of *spermaceti ointment*, the very application that threw me back for three days. I cannot conclude, Sir, without observing, that it is a circumstance most deeply to be deplored, that ten days should have been allowed to elapse before Mr. Vance (so eminent a practitioner), who had attended her about two or three years ago, was called in, and when mortification had actually taken place. The result of an earlier visit from him might then have proved more propitious, and an amiable and valuable life might have been preserved to her husband, her family, and friends.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. ABINGTON.

East-India House.

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No. 2.

Bath-Place, Fitzroy-Square,  
17th January, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR :

I consider myself bound by every sentiment of gratitude and justice, to acknowledge the extraordinary cure which you have performed on me. I trust the time is not far distant, when the world will no longer remain in ignorance of your invaluable remedies. The cough, to which I have been subject for the last fifteen or sixteen years, invariably increased during the winter months; but, a twelvemonth back, I found myself attacked by a severe cold, which aggravated the cough to an alarming degree, so that in April last it was attended with frequent hemorrhage, purulent expectoration, together with restless nights, lassitude, and debility. Under these desperate circumstances, I had the good fortune to be made acquainted



with the astonishing cures which have been effected by your new discovery; in consequence of which, I placed myself under your care, and am truly thankful to be thus able to state, that in the short space of seven weeks, the cough and every bad symptom have subsided, and that my health is perfectly re-established.

In congratulating you on your success, allow me to add, you have my free permission to make any use you please of this letter, or my personal reference, which may be more satisfactory.

Remaining, my dear Sir,  
Most gratefully yours,  
JOHN BRAITHWAITE.

To John St. John Long, Esq.  
Harley-Street.

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No. 3.

The following certificates were lately received by Mr. Long from Jonas Stawell, Esq., of Old Court, Doneraile.

DEAR JOHN :

I prefer sending you the certificate on the other side without delay, with only the few respectable names annexed, which I procured on the spot, to waiting for the return of Lord Doneraile, who is not expected for some days here, or seeking for more signatures. I trust it may be of some use.

Most truly yours;

J. STAWELL.

To John St. John Long, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Dec. 11, 1830. Old Court.

We the undersigned, understanding that certain evil-minded and malicious persons have endeavoured to detract from the character of Mr. St. John Long, by representing him as having changed his name, as if to conceal who he was, do certify, that we have known him a resident with his parents in this neighbourhood from his childhood; that we always considered him not only a well-conducted boy, but of such promise in his early youth, as to attract the notice of the gentry of Doneraile especially; that his name was then John Long, after his father; and that subsequently to his going to Dublin to study at the Academy, he, at the instance principally of Mr. J. Stawell, of Old-Court (whose name is subscribed), added the family name of his mother, St. John, after his christian name; a practice which is not unusual for young men going into the world.

J. STAWELL.

Doneraile, October 17th, 1830.

I have known Mr. Long from his childhood, and always considered him an amiable and well-conducted person, and never knew him by any other name than that he now bears.

MICHAEL CREAGH,

Magistrate of Kilbrach, County of Cork.

We certify that the annexed, to our knowledge, is perfectly correct.

WILLIAM HILL.

RICHARD HILL.

Donnybrook House, Doneraile,

18th Dec. 1830.

I have known Mr. Long from his childhood, and have always considered him to be a respectable person, and have never known him by any other name than Long.

LUCY BELL,

67, Cadogan-Place.

formerly Miss L. Braslar,  
of Creagh Castle, Doneraile, County of Cork.

The following document, to the same effect, has been lately received from George Bruce, Esq. of Mill-Town Castle, county of Cork.

When Mr. Long was a child, he lived near my brother-in-law, who has frequently told me that he knew him as John Long, and that his father's name was John Long; that his mother's maiden name was St. John, and I suppose he took the additional name of St. John on that account, as I knew him when living in Limerick, and have often been at his lodgings when he exercised the art of painting. As his family lived near that city, I should not have any idea that he could have an assumed name, as those who knew him from his infancy were in constant likelihood of seeing him. Prior to that, he was living in or near Doneraile, and was known by the same name; he was a year in my house, and I have seen persons there who knew him from his infancy under such name as John Long or John St. John Long. They always conceived him to be rightly named. I never heard of his acting in any way incorrect or dishonourable since I was acquainted with him.

GEORGE BRUCE.

Mill-Town Castle, County of Cork.

I certify, that I first knew Mr. John St. John Long in the year 1819, in Limerick, when he had attained the age of nineteen years; that his great talents and indefatigable study and moral conduct induced me to invite him to my house there; and, after having spent some time with me, I introduced him to my nephew, Mr. Bruce, of Mill-Town Castle, who invited him to his house, where he resided for near twelve months. I felt so much interested by Mr. Long's good conduct, that I recommended him to go to London; and, as an inducement, I gave him a letter of introduction and strong recommendation to Mr. Fuseli, Professor of the Royal Academy of Arts; and since



that time I have been in constant correspondence with Mr. Long. I never had any reason to change the favourable opinion of Mr. Long, with which I was impressed on my first acquaintance with him.

GEO. EVANS BRUCE,  
Magistrate.

Mill-Town Castle,  
January 18th, 1831.

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No. 4.

An original document of a *certain physician*, Mr. L.'s medico-chirurgical enemy, has lately fallen into my hands; the following is a *correct copy*,—

"ST. JOHN LONG'S LINIMENT."

"Two correspondents of the MEDICAL GAZETTE, 'who  
' 'have been endeavouring conjointly to find out the panacea'  
' of the renowned lung doctor of Harley-street, state that the  
' following liniment produces precisely the same effects as that  
' of Mr. Long."

FORMULA :

" R. Acid. Nitr. Muriat. ʒij

" Ol. Terebinth. ʒj

" Camphoræ ʒv—misce.

" P. Linimentum; or, which is better :—

" R. Acid. Nitr. Muriat. ʒij

" Ol. Terebinth. ʒj

" Axungis ʒv

" Melt the lard, and then add the other ingredients, stirring  
" the whole till quite cold.

" ' Either of these liniments (says the correspondent) rubbed  
" \* \* \* \* \* necessary.' "

" Gazette, 21st August.

" (11,790.)

“ By NITRO-MURIATIC ACID we suppose the writers mean  
 “ an equal mixture of Nitric and Muriatic Acids; and, as  
 “ counter-irritation is an important remedy in many affections of  
 “ the chest, as well as of other parts, we think a trial of the  
 “ application above-mentioned should be given, especially in  
 “ hospitals \* \* other public institutions where its \* \*  
 “ can be ascertained with precision.”

“ P.S. It might be kept in the shops as an extemporaneous  
 “ prescription under the name of ‘ LINIMENTUM NITRO-MURI-  
 “ ‘ ATICUM.’ We mean to test its effects forthwith. In fact,  
 “ since the above was written, we have tried it. It is unchemi-  
 “ cal mixture, and the oil separates on standing. When agi-  
 “ tated, however, it forms a mixture sufficiently homogenous for  
 “ use. It does not redden the skin in the period mentioned  
 “ in the communication alluded to; but it proves a rubefacient  
 “ of some power, when applied for a quarter of an hour or  
 “ more.”

I have copied this word for word from the *original* manu-  
 script in my possession, supplying some which are destroyed  
 by stars, and even giving a trifling omission, in order to prove  
 that what I advance I *wish* to be the *truth* !

A pretty document is this truly ! So it appears that two  
 wiseacres have been endeavouring to find out Mr. L.’s liniment;  
 that having, *as they suppose*, discovered it, this physician takes  
 it up, and advises this dreadfully corrosive preparation to be used  
 upon poor creatures in hospitals who cannot resist their medical  
 attendants, as also that it should be placed in shops as *an*  
*extemporaneous* prescription under a fine name. I dare say  
 this son of Esculapius would think it very hard to be tried for  
 manslaughter if any bad effects ensued from its use; I should  
 imagine he would be as liable as Mr. Long !!!

## No. 5.

## MR. ST. JOHN LONG'S LOTION.

We, the undersigned, having been patients of Mr. St. John Long, and having had his lotion applied to us, do declare, that no blisters were ever raised upon us by it, and that we never heard of its producing them upon any of his patients. That the irritation created by his lotion heals again under its daily application. That we have used the same to our faces, hands, and other places, and that it will produce a discharge on diseased parts, while it takes not the slightest effect on any other. Many of us have also held it in the mouth, and swallowed it with impunity. We have further to add, that we never knew an instance of mortification taking place under its use, and believe it almost impossible that such an effect could be produced by Mr. Long's lotion.

MRS. ASHWORTH

MISS ROOK.

S. H. OUGHTON.

MRS. MACDOUGAL.

MISS JANE CAMPBELL.

HARRIET FRANCES ROXBURGH.

THOMAS FUSSELL.

WILLIAM ABINGTON.

MRS. MAC DONALD.

MRS. FORTYE.

MISS GRINDLAY.

WILLIAM CONWAY.

GEORGE LINGS.

M. SWINDIN.

FRANCIS ROXBURGH.

NATHANIEL HIGGS.

LOUIS VERCELLINI.

MISS GREGORY.



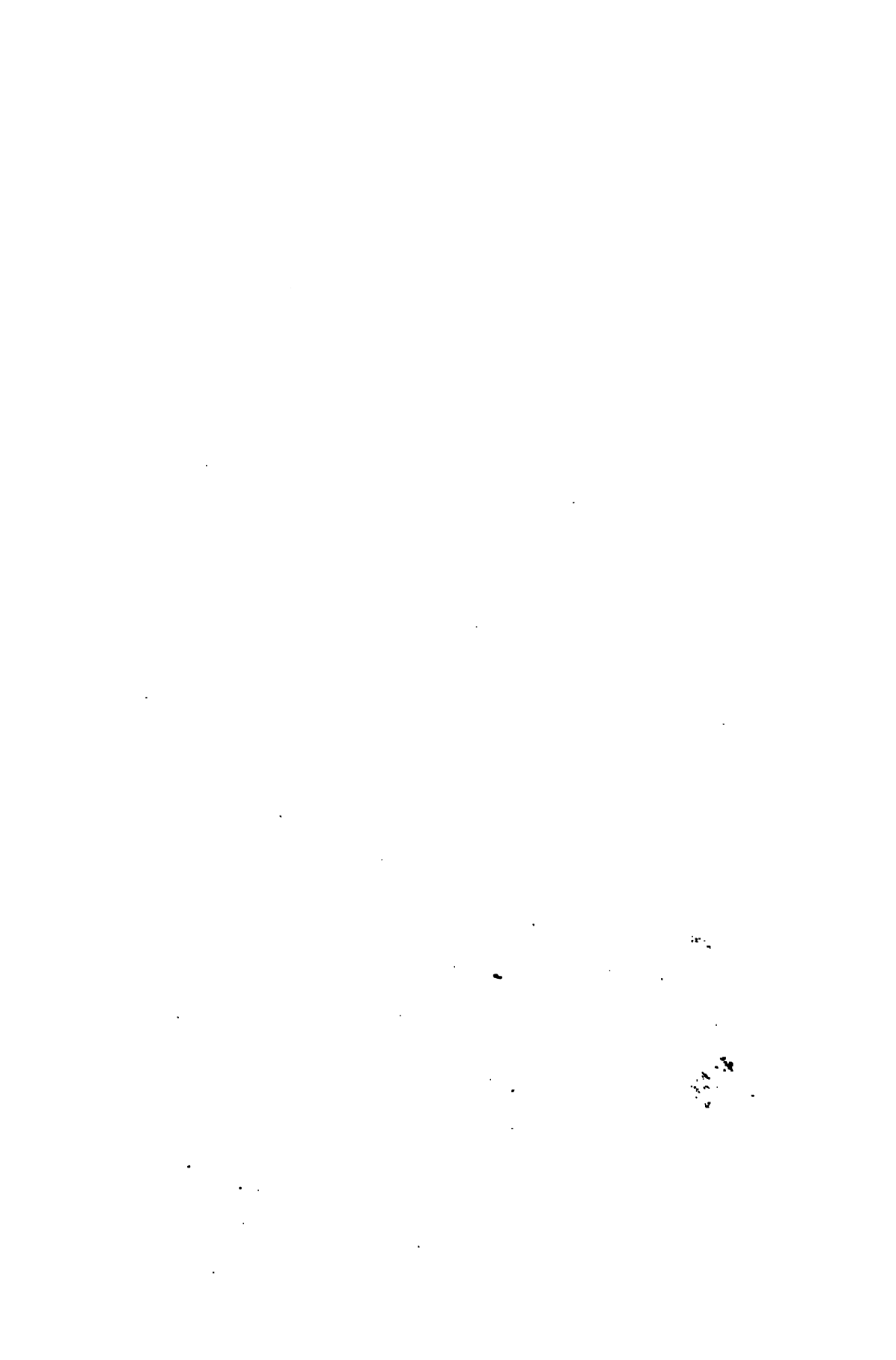


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